

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 126.]

MARCH 1, 1805.

[2, of Vol. 19.

Mr. PHILLIPS, the Proprietor of this Magazine, having removed his Business from No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard, to No. 6, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, Communications are requested to be addressed to the latter place, post paid, as usual.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FIND, not without some surprise, by a letter in the third page of your Magazine, published Feb. 1, that I have been mistaken in supposing the critic of my *Flora Britannica* to be a Mr. Caley; but having fallen into such an error, it is my first duty to beg the pardon, as I now do, of Mr. Caley, if such a person can be found, for having suspected him to be the author of the three letters which were the subject of my reprehension. It is, however, possible, that no botanist of that name exists, except a very intelligent one, who has been for some years resident at New South Wales in the pursuit of his studies, and who is alluded to in page 1074 of my *Flora*. It is evident I could not suspect this gentleman to be the writer of the letters in question, not only because of his distant residence, but because I was by no means ignorant of his "situation, connections, or abilities."—Of the latter, indeed, I think so highly, that, had I seen the name of Caley at full length to these letters, I should never have believed them to be his. He may, nevertheless, be the person quoted by Dr. Hull, for I think he once lived at Manchester.

I shall now reply to your Correspondent, who, for some reason best known to himself, chooses to continue his attacks in the dark, under the signature of R. H. C.—I trust, however, he will lay aside this disguise when he publishes his promised work, as there can be no honourable reason for it. That I may commit no more personal mistakes, I shall endeavour to refrain from all conjectures respecting this writer till his book appears. If he then still remains concealed, I shall willingly learn what I can from his labours, and acknowledge his just corrections, but I

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shall not think it my duty to the public to adopt any thing upon trust, nor justice to myself to notice any misapprehensions or false criticisms from an anonymous writer.

I should be truly sorry to "put any misconstructions on the motives which have dictated his remarks." Most assuredly I highly respect that privilege which he claims of judging for himself, without which no man can expect or deserve to come at truth. If I have written any thing which should seem to interfere with this sacred privilege; or to assume any other authority than that of reason, I here unequivocally disclaim it. My antagonist must, at the same time, allow me my own opinion, and I cannot, on the most cool reflection, think his remarks on my *Flora* more just than when I first read them. My former letter sufficiently explains, what is really the fact, that these remarks would by no means have excited any "asperity of censure," had they not referred me to the Criticism on the Language of Botany, in Mr. R. H. C.'s first letter. I would not aggravate my offence, if it be one; but I cannot help saying, no reprehension could be too severe, no contradiction too absolute, for Mr. R. H. C.'s remarks on that head. I flatter myself, however, that if my answer has been severe, it has not been found unjust, since this gentleman no longer insists on any point in his first letter; nor indeed does he defend any of his subsequent observations, except two, to which I beg leave, for the sake of truth, and to defend my own character, to offer a full and dispassionate reply.

In the first place, it is asserted, that "there are several plants, decisively ascertained to be indigenous, which are purposely omitted in the *Flora Britannica*."

I would ask, what purpose such an omission

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omission could answer? Could I voluntarily make my work defective? Would not, on the contrary, my vanity be flattered by making it as rich as possible?—But is it not more reasonable to believe I take such plants not to be truly wild, or the discovery of them not to be well authenticated? If so, I may be mistaken, but could have no motive purposely to err. The above remark seems made by a person whose vanity has been hurt by having his supposed discoveries rejected.—This may appear when he names the plants in question; but if he insists on any one respecting which I have given my reasons for rejection already, I hope the public will dispense with my farther reply. It is certain that the writer of a Flora is obliged to be on his guard against supposed discoveries of this kind, and he is in much greater danger of admitting than of rejecting too much, on account of the accidental introduction, for one season perhaps, of annual plants, by means of exotic seeds (to which I have presumed to attribute the mention of *Althæa hirsuta* in Mr. Symons's Synopsis, p. 200), or of garden-plants thrown out with rubbish, or dispersed by other causes. On this point surely it is right to be wary; nor can I now recollect any reprehensible omission of which I have been guilty; certainly none has originated in undue mistrust, still less in jealousy of any little honours which such discoveries might confer. How difficult it is to avoid giving offence in such cases, even with the greatest desire of doing justice, may be seen by a letter in the very next page of your last Magazine to that which contains Mr. R. H. C.'s letter. I hope I may, without any want of respect, leave that subject entirely in the hands of Dr. Turton and Mr. Lucas.

One accusation only remains to be noticed, which is of a more serious cast, as the writer is pleased to charge me with plagiarism and finess—the first, as I conceive, being synonymous with theft, the latter with falsehood. To this I disdain any other reply than what may be gathered from the following remarks, which, through your means, I wish to lay before the public, concerning the specific characters of plants.

Among the older botanists, it was usual to distinguish the species of plants by a sort of definition, of a greater or lesser number of words, which served as its name. Linnæus's specific characters were at first intended as equivalent to these, and to be

used as names. For greater convenience in remembering and pronouncing them, he therefore limited them to twelve words; and though this original design is now superseded by his, or perhaps Rivinus's, happy invention of trivial or specific names, by which we name each species by a single word, all the most judicious practical naturalists find it expedient to keep almost entirely to the Linnean limits in the specific character, as the mind can hardly at one view comprehend, and make a decisive comparison, between a greater number of words than the above. When specific characters are longer, they become descriptions, and lose their terseness and clearness. Linnæus has declared a good specific character to be the strength or perfection of the art (*artis robur*), and an embarrassed or enfeebled one, drawn out into laboured inanity, strikingly marks its decline.

The first followers of Linnæus, when they composed Floras, religiously copied his specific characters for their plants, even when those characters did not always accord with the supposed corresponding species. Mr. Hudson, however, in such cases, now and then ventured to form a new one, always subjoining the Linnean definition entire. The multitude of new discoveries since Linnæus wrote, makes it necessary frequently to alter or augment his characters, for the sake of contrasting them with those of new species; and Professor Vahl has rightly insisted on the propriety of this being done by all who publish such new discoveries.

I therefore thought it peculiarly incumbent on me, having the original specimens before me from which Linnæus made his characters (so that I have often traced the origin of otherwise unaccountable errors), and having, at the same time, native British plants in my hands, to study critically every specific character, and alter or new model it where necessary, though as seldom as possible. Nor did I decline taking any hint from other writers, where I found it useful to do so. As a reference to the page of Linnæus where each original character is to be found, is every where subjoined, as well as to every other book I have consulted, how can there be any deception or plagiarism in the case? It is possible, indeed, that I may have sometimes hit on a character, which, in the multiplicity of botanical works, may have been noticed before in some one I have not happened to consult. Thus poets having unconsciously

unconsciously used similar expressions to some published before, but never seen by them, often innocently incur the charge of plagiarism, and give employment to a race of critics who do not much advance taste or learning. I hope it will not be thought presumptuous if I say I would trust to no specific character, even of Linnaeus, without examination; and I must repeat, that every one so investigated becomes my own. If this be plagiarism, it would be equally just to lay such an odious censure on any writer who uses the most common word or phrase without quoting, in the manner of Dr. Pangloss in the play, every author where each is to be found.

I shall conclude, Sir, with a wish that the criticisms of this writer may appear as soon as possible, that if any thing can be learned from them, and it would be hard if there should not, I may, with all due acknowledgment, profit by them in my fourth volume. I perfectly agree with him, that my work has many errors and imperfections; and what work is quite without them? I think myself much obliged by the opinion he has formed of my candour, and I trust it is a better feeling than vanity, which is touched by some of his expressions. These make me hope he will not designedly calumniate my intentions. Controversy is a dirty path, the frequenting of which defiles the mind, by tempting it to seek out the unfavourable side of every question, and sours the temper by the experience of decisions, which, from the great imperfection of human nature, must generally be more or less unjust. Candid and amicable criticism, on the other hand, enlightens and polishes both parties. If my antagonist be really actuated by the motives he professes, all former "asperity of censure," and even "sarcastic severity," as well as the illiberal charge of them, may be forgotten in the mutual pursuit of truth.

J. E. SMITH.

Norwich, Feb. 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

VIEWING, as I do, every measure and thing which tends to the improvement of agriculture, with the highest satisfaction and pleasure, I was, of course, much gratified with the perusal of the communication of Mr. Pyke, in Vol. XVI. of your Magazine, page 502, and am very sorry that he has not since sent

you any further "hints," in conformity to his promise. As I am persuaded that many others of your readers would be well pleased to see a continuation of his observations, I shall be glad of your permission to remind him that upwards of a year has elapsed since the publication of his last letter, and that many persons look with some anxiety for further hints and reflections.

Now that I am on the subject of agriculture, permit me to inquire whether any of your correspondents or readers are acquainted with the *Robinia pseud-Acacia*, mentioned in vol. vi. of Dr. Anderson's R. creations, for its great utility in fencing. It appears from the Doctor's observations (to which I beg to refer), that it is not alone valuable as forming a much more secure fence than any species of thorn, but that it also produces timber applicable to every purpose which requires strength and durability. He indeed passes such high encomiums on the tree, and so strongly recommends it to general use, that I think some persons must have been induced to make a trial of its qualities, and more particularly so, as the growth of it is represented to be extraordinarily quick. Should any of those persons be amongst the number of your readers, I trust they will not hesitate to communicate, without delay, through your medium, the result of their experiments. I am, &c. TYRO.

London, Dec. 29, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Cowper's spirited ode intitled *Boadicea*, the Druid who is introduced predicting the future fall of Rome, is made to say,

Soon her pride shall kiss the ground—
Hark! the Gaul is at her gates!

A question here occurs, which I beg leave to submit to the consideration of your readers. Who is the Gaul alluded to? It can hardly be supposed that so classical a writer could, through inadvertence, have fallen into such a gross anachronism as to make a prophecy in the reign of Claudius refer to the sack of Rome by the Gauls in the age of Camillus; yet I know not what posterior catastrophe of that city can be attributed to the arms of the Gauls. The capture and pillage of Rome by Alaric, Genseric, and Totila, must be ascribed to Gothic leaders and armies; and probably the

word *Goth* was written by the poet, and that of *Gaul* substituted by mistake. The Constable Bourbon, who conducted an army to the sack of Rome in 1527, might, indeed, be called a Gaul; but, besides that it is not to be supposed the Druid would pass all the earlier disasters to allude to one so distant, Bourbon was in the Imperial service, and his army was Spanish and German. In short, unless some mistake be admitted, I confess myself at a loss to explain Cowper's meaning, and should be happy to receive a further elucidation. Your's, &c. N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CAN very readily admit, with the writer of a letter signed "A Chapman," in your last Number, that it would be not a little extraordinary, if, in this country, where commercial transactions are so intimately understood, the subjects of profits and discounts were so unsettled, "that the very ground-work of these calculations should be a matter of dispute." In the term *discounts*, the writer does not appear to include the usual allowance for the advance of money on bills of exchange, or in lieu of customary credits, but to mean merely certain allowances made by the manufacturers, or wholesale dealers, in some branches of trade. These kind of discounts are various on different articles, but, being a fixed and known allowance in each particular line, will, of course, be added to the cost and profit of goods by the seller, as he knows he must allow it in settling with the buyer. Nothing can be plainer. In fact, your Correspondent admits, that these discounts have been pretty generally reckoned on right principles; so that his only difficulty appears to be respecting the mode of calculating profits. "Some say, to 90 cost add 10 for profit, and you gain 10 per cent." If this can be admitted, the rule of three must be expunged from our books of arithmetic; for this useful rule would inform us, that if 90l. gain 10l. the gain per cent. is 11l. 2s. 2½d.; nor can I conceive by what means it can be made to appear otherwise. If a man lends 95 for a year, and receives 5l. for it, this is so well known to be more than 5 per cent. that, on an action for usury, he would, to a certainty, be cast; and if the cost of materials, with expences of workmanship, together amount to 90l. the addition of 10l. would certainly as much

exceed 10 per cent. as if it was a mere money transaction. Ten per cent. is a tenth part of the amount; consequently the addition to 90l. at this rate is 9l.—This I know to be the mode of charging the profit in some branches of manufacture; it is certainly the correct mode; and is so clear and simple, that I should apologize for occupying any part of your Magazine with an explanation of it, did not the insertion of a query imply that you conceive an answer to it may be useful.

9th Feb. 1805.

J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON the subject of horse shoes, I beg leave to trouble you with two passages, in reply to the query of your correspondent Veterinarius.

Catullus, who lived in the time of Julius Cæsar, and died about a hundred and twenty years before Pliny, notices such shoes in a manner which seems to prove that the use of them must have been general in his time; since he only slightly and casually introduces them *en passant* (as a modern poet might do) to illustrate his subject by a simile—

.... Ferream ut soleam tenaci in voragine
mula. 17, ult.

But the practice of shoeing horses appears to have been of much earlier date; for Homer twice mentions "brazen-footed steeds,"

.... Χαλκοπόδ' ἵππων. Il. viii. 41, and xiii. 24.

I need not here observe upon the general use of brass or copper in remote ages, before the accidental discovery of iron; nor do I think the "brazen footed bulls" or "brazen-footed hind" worthy of attention, any further than as those traditional fables seem to have derived their origin from the first introduction of horse-shoes—a phenomenon which, no doubt, appeared miraculous to a rude, ignorant people, such as transformed the Thessalian horsemen into Centaurs. But I have long been of opinion that commentators have mistaken Virgil's meaning in that passage relating to Salmonæus (*Æn. vi. 591*):—

Demens, qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen
Ære et cornipedum pulsus simularet* equorum!

Instead of the ridiculous nonsense of

* In my Latin Prosody made Easy, page 165, I have given my reasons for preferring *simularet* as the true reading.

"brazen

"brazen bridges" and "brazen kettles," I presume that the bard meant nothing more than brazen horse-shoes, or brazen tires to the impostor's chariot-wheels; but this point I leave to more sagacious critics to determine.

Allow me now, Sir,—as the transition is not very violent from brazen feet to wooden legs,—to request that some of your learned Correspondents will be kind enough to inform me, when, where, and by whom, wooden legs were first invented; or, at least, to furnish me with any notices of them prior to the age of Martial, the earliest author in whom I recollect to have met with them. He, too (like Catullus, in the case of the horse-shoes), only makes slight allusion to the wooden-leg, as a thing seemingly well known to every reader. His words—in the very appropriate metre of a *scaxon*, or *limping iambic*—are,

Inepte, frustra crure ligneo cures. X. c. 6.

I am, &c.

J. CAREY.

Islington, Feb. 2, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING very desirous of ascertaining who was the author of that most delightful ballad called "Auld Robin Gray," I shall take it as a favour if any of your readers will give me such information on the subject as they are able.—Perhaps your Reviewer of Musical Publications may be as likely as any person to obtain accurate information. He may probably be acquainted with the writer of it. The particulars I wish to ascertain are, who composed the air, as well as the words, for it may be that they were not both by the same person; also in what year they were composed, and when and where first made public. If it were possible to obtain an authentic copy from the composer, the insertion of it in your Miscellany would be very acceptable. Whether you would permit the music as well as the words to be printed, I do not know. Probably there does exist a copy in the hand-writing of the author, of both tune and words, to which access might be had.

Some of the printed copies (not all, I believe) begin with recitative. Whether this was in the original copies, or added afterwards, is somewhat doubtful; but probably it was original.

The beautiful simplicity of expression in several parts of this ballad is wonderfully striking, particularly the following,

where Jenny relates the different methods which her father and mother took to persuade her to marry Auld Robin Gray.

"My father urg'd me fair, but my mither did not speak,

But she look'd into my face till my heart was like to break."

The copies which I have seen differ very essentially in some of the expressions, on which account I much desire to know the real words as they were written before publication.

AN INQUIRER.

Feb. 4, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MICHAEL Toxites, in the dedication of his *Παιδεύσις πορτρειτικὴ ad Edwardum VI.* to Sir William Paget, K. B. calls himself *R. Poeta Laureatus*. His work was printed in quarto at Basil, in the white letter. The circumstance of his calling himself the King's Poet laureat is singular. I should be glad to know the history and series of those who have been so termed in this country, or who, in any other, may have been allowed the title by the Kings of England.

Your's, &c. QUÆSITOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the writer of the Prospectus of the Beauties of Scotland has drawn up his advertisement with such a direct reference to the Beauties of England and Wales, as to induce many to believe that the same authors are concerned in both works, I trust that you will permit me to contradict that opinion, through the medium of your Miscellany, by the direct assertion, that I am not, in any way whatever, connected with the announced publication on the Beauties of Scotland.

EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY.

Wilderness row, Feb. 1, 1805.

P. S. On the part of my associate in the Beauties of England, &c. Mr. John Britton, I am authorized to make a similar declaration.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UPON going through Professor Heynes's valuable edition of Virgil some years ago, although I found much to admire in the general spirit of his remarks, which appeared to me dictated by a juster apprehension of the poet's conceptions than is usual with commentators;

tors; yet in various instances I could not acquiesce in his ideas of the sense of particular passages. I made a practice of writing down my objections as they occurred, and I take the liberty to offer them to your Miscellany, in the hope that they may afford some amusing speculation to your classical readers, and, perhaps, elicit some further observations of more value than they are.

Your's, &c. J. A.

OBSERVATIONS on the NOTES to
HEYNE'S VIRGIL.

I. The Eclogues.

Libertas, quæ sera tamen respexit inertem.

I. 28.

Though it be difficult to discover what is here meant by *liberty*, yet, I think, if Virgil be understood to mean himself under the name of Tityrus, it cannot be, as Heyne explains it, that Tityrus, a shepherd of servile condition, having saved enough from his *peculium* to purchase his freedom, went to Rome literally for that purpose; for how does this suit Virgil, who certainly was no slave? Besides, where he reports the answer made to his petition, he says nothing of being made free, but that he was bid to feed his herds and cultivate his land *as before*. And Melibæus's congratulation on the event is, "*Ergo tua rura manebunt.*" This looks more like a *redemption* of his paternal estate from forfeiture, or *freeing* himself from some annuitant or landlord placed upon him.

Non insueta graves tentabunt pabula fetas.

I. 50.

I cannot acquiesce in the interpretation that Heyne adopts of *fetas*, for ewes that have brought forth, and *graves* for sick or faint; for Virgil, in the Georgicks, certainly means *pregnant* by *fetas*; and I can find no authority (unless this be one) of *gravis* being used for *sick*, though it frequently is for the *cause of sickness*, or *unwholesome*. Why may not the most simple and obvious meaning be taken?—"No unaccustomed pastures shall injure (cause to cast their young) the pregnant ewes."

Post aliquot, mea regna videns, mirabor
aristas.

I. 70.

Though the usual interpretation of *aristas* by *years*, be rendered somewhat difficult by the preceding "*patrios longo post tempore fines*," yet it appears to me much more harsh to understand, with Heyne, "*post, mirabor aliquot aristas, mea regna videns*"—"Shall I hereafter, seeing my

farm, wonder at the few ears of corn growing upon it."

Lenta quibus torno facili superaddita vitis
Diffusos edera vestit pallente corymbos.

III. 38.

In the first place, whether it be proper or not for Virgil to represent Alcimedon as working with a turning-lathe, I cannot doubt that he *does* so represent him, and does not mean, as Heyne thinks, nothing more than a *knife* by *tornus*. The epithet *facilis* would be as improper for the knife used for carving a figure, as it is suitable to the turning instrument. Then, as to the meaning of *vitis*, *edera*, and *corymbus*, which are very variously explained, my opinion is, that *vitis* is not here a *vine* properly speaking, but, like *wimen*, a general term for a curling, winding spray, analogous to its derivation, and to the frequent use of *wine* in our own and other languages. Here it means an *ivy-branch*, which with its pale leaves (*edera*) clothes the *corymbus*, or *cluster*. No other explanation seems satisfactory; for who can conceive of a *wine-branch* being made to cover clusters of *ivy* overspread with *ivy-leaves*, as Heyne would have it? What a perplexed design would this be?

Molli paulatim flavescent campus arista.

IV. 28.

It is wonderful that any one who ever saw a field of barley in ear should doubt of the propriety of the term *mollis*; for though the *beard*, with respect to each *single ear*, be hard and brittle, yet nothing can have a softer and more silky appearance than the whole field waving in the breeze, and displaying the *silvery* hue of its spikes.

II. Georgics.

Poculaque inventis Acheloia miscuit uvis.

I. 9.

Pocula Acheloia put for *water* is one of the numerous instances in which Virgil makes use of a particular example for a general idea. Heyne exclaims upon it, "*quam splendide!*" yet I cannot but think it a piece of very false taste: for whatever ideas the mention of the river Achelous would excite, they must be foreign to the present purpose, and only tend to distract the mind. If either the waters of Achelous had been remarkably pure and preferred for drinking, or if the use of wine had been first known on its banks, the allusion to it would have been proper. In the preceding line, the epithet *Chaonian* given to the *acorn* has this kind

kind of propriety, since the oak-woods of Dodona in Chaonia were peculiarly famous. But referring so universal a product as *water* to a particular source of it, requires some extraordinary reason.

Et segnem patiere situ durescere campum.

I. 73.

If some critics find out *more* meaning in their author than he himself had, Heyne is apt to allow *less*, from following too closely the principle of poetical licence in the variation of language. Thus he supposes *durescere* to mean nothing more than *requiescere*; whereas it is certain that ground untilled becomes really *harder* and more compact.

Aut tenuis fetus vicæ.

I. 75.

Heyne refers the epithet *tenuis* to the smallness of the *seeds*. I think it applies better to the *stalk* of the vetch, which is slenderer and weaker than that of some other leguminous plants, and therefore trails on the ground.

..... neu pulvere victa fatiscat. I. 180.

I think this does not mean, as Heyne supposes, "left turning into dust, it should become full of chicks;" for this would rather happen were it to shrink in drying, but still remain hard. I take it to be, "left it should fall into dust, either spontaneously, or by *beating* upon it;" an obvious danger to a *threshing-floor*.

..... rerum fato prudentia major. I. 416.

There is no appropriate sense, nor indeed scarcely any sense at all, in interpreting this "a greater degree of knowledge *than fate*;" for how can the knowledge of a future event be put in comparison with the determination of fate about it? Besides that here an event in the natural course of things predicted by certain signs, is only spoken of. It must doubtless be, "superior knowledge given them *by fate*"—answering to the *ingenium divinitus* of the preceding line.

Vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Ætnam,
Flammæque globos liquefactaque volvere
saxa.

I. 472.

Heyne does not seem to take these lines *literally* enough, in referring *undantem* to *waves of flame*, and *liquefacta saxa* to the state of the lava when cooled again; whereas a volcano in an eruption really boils over with *fluid matter*, which is formed of the *stones* and minerals *liquified*.

Rura gelu tum claudit hiems, nec semine jacto
Concretam patitur radicem adfigere terræ.

II. 317.

This passage may serve as an instance of Virgil's very great abuse of language in search of poetical novelty of expression.—He cannot be understood, by *semine jacto*, to mean any thing but *planting the slips of the vine*. Now, though *semen* may be allowable for any thing which contains the principle of a new production, yet the adjunct *jactum* can only apply to seed *thrown or scattered* by the hand, as it is absolutely foreign to the idea of setting or planting. Again, in forbidding this operation to be performed when the earth is bound by frost, he must mean to say, that the *root* of the plant cannot fix itself in the *frozen soil*; whereas by transferring the epithet *concretam* to the *root*, he has confounded the reader's ideas, and led the critics into forced explanations, by which they might justify his apparent, though not real, intention.

..... vere rubenti.

II. 319.

Though Virgil, in imitation of the Greeks, frequently uses *purpureum* merely for bright or splendid, yet I think he must have a more appropriate meaning by *rubens*. I suppose he alluded to the *blush* of the blossoms in spring.

..... tenuisque subibit

Halitus.

II. 349.

Halitus is rather *vapour* than *wind*.—A draught of *air* could not be produced by the porosity of the *soil*; but a *warm and subtle vapour* might penetrate through it.

..... et pandas ratibus posuere carinas.

II. 445.

Heyne would not have said that *posuere* was put simply for *faciunt*, had he been acquainted with the common phrase of *laying a keel* for a ship.

..... Gaudent perfusi sanguine fratrum,
Exilioque domos et dulcia limina mutant,
Atque alio patriam quærun't sub sole jacen-
tem.

II. 510.

Heyne, interpreting the first line to relate to the veterans in a civil war, makes the *exilium*, in the second, to be the colonies in which they were settled. But surely this is a very strained explanation. The *domos* and *dulcia limina* is an expression of too much softness to suit such ferocious characters, who hardly acknowledged any other *home* than their camp; and the line is much better connected with the third, relating to those who travel to foreign countries either for gain or curiosity.

exsul.

..... exsultantiaque haurit
Corda pavor pulsans. III. 105.

I wonder that Heyne, who is not fond of giving too close and precise a meaning to his author, should here suppose him to be so anatomically correct as to allude to a real *emptying of the breast* by impeded circulation of the blood. It is rather a high poetical expression, representing the *bounding heart as swallowed up, devoured by its tumultuous emotions*.

Et campum horrentem fractis invertere glebis.
III. 161.

By *campum horrentem* Heyne understands "a field overgrown with weeds and thistles;" I should rather suppose it a *stubble-field, bristly*, as an English poet would say; unless it is *horrentem fractis glebis, rough with broken clods*, by the common figure which describes a thing *doing as done*.

Dum faciles animi juvenum, dum mobilis
ætas. III. 165.

"*Mobilis ætas*:" in *qua corpus mobile*, says Heyne; but I believe it rather refers to mind than body, and is only a variation of the idea in the former part of the line.

..... et inter
Dura jacet pernox instrato saxa cubili.
III. 229.

I feel unwilling to admit Heyne's explanation of *instrato* by *non strato*; and rather suppose Virgil to have meant what an English poet would do, by, *he makes his bed on the hard rock*.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN so large and populous a city as Rome, it is likely there were more persons than one of the same name; therefore we may conclude that there was another Epaphroditus besides him mentioned by A. Gellius, Suidas, and Suetonius in his Life of Nero.

The Epaphroditus mentioned by St. Paul cannot, I presume, be the same who was captain of Nero's guards, or his secretary, because in either situation he could not be long absent from his employment.

Epaphroditus, the friend of Paul, had made a journey from Philippi to Rome before Paul wrote his Epistle to the Philippians, as appears from the Epistle, ch. 2, 25 and following verses, where Epaphroditus is mentioned by Paul as his brother-companion in labour, fellow-soldier, and their

messenger; and as a good Christian, not regarding his life, to supply their lack of service towards him, in ministering to his wants.

In the 18th verse of the last chapter, he has this expression: "having received of Epaphroditus the things which were sent from you." So that it appears Epaphroditus was Paul's friend and companion in Rome, had laboured in the ministry, and supplied him with what he wanted to make him comfortable in his situation; after which he went to Philippi, and returned with a donation from the church in that city; which account militates against the idea of his being the same person who held a high office in Rome, which would oblige him to be near the person of the Emperor.

We may naturally conjecture, that had the captain of Nero's guards, or his Secretary, been a Christian, and a companion in labour with Paul, it must have been so notorious, that he would have been noticed by those who were about Nero, and information given, which must, at least, have caused his dismissal from office, if not his ruin; instead of which, he continued with Nero as long as he lived, and when the Emperor was driven from his government, he was with him, and assisted in putting a period to his existence; which would have been perfectly inconsistent with his profession and practice as a Christian.

We cannot suppose so public a professor of Christianity as Epaphroditus, the fellow-labourer of Paul, could have escaped the persecutions which Nero raised in Rome, had he been there, which we must suppose was the case with respect to the Epaphroditus mentioned by the writers referred to by Indagator.

R. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will, if you please, allow me the advantage of your Magazine, for the purpose of requesting that the author of a Plan of a Philological and Synonymical Dictionary of the English Language, 1797, would be obliging enough to communicate to your highly useful Publication, for the gratification of more than a few of its readers, some information concerning the state of maturity to which his proposed work has attained, and the period to which its appearance shall be assignable. I am, Sir, &c. J. S.

Westminster, Feb. 6, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY.

NO. I.

"The Time has got a veine of making him ridiculous, and men laugh at him by tradition."—BLOUNT'S *Microcosmographia*.

THE difficulty of writing the first sentence of a periodical paper has been frequently complained of. Some writers have compared it to the portico of a building; and some to a young gentleman's making his introductory bow in company. If the one wants a consonance of symmetry with the edifice, it disgusts us: and if the other fails, though he may afterwards be looked upon as an excellent companion, he will not easily efface the first impression of his awkwardness. Should the ANTIQUARY prove unhappy at his entrance, let the rust of his studies entitle him to some abatement from the strict rigour of criticism: and should he sometimes be profound where others have been witty, the remoteness of his topics must be pleaded to excuse him.

Periodical essays have been usually confined to subjects, which, like those of Lord Verulam, come home to men's business and bosoms; their chief end has been to promote the regularity of social life; and, though criticism and the arts of elegance have now and then received a momentary mark of their attention, the writers of them have seldom even ventured to trace the slowness and mediocrity of the inventive genius of man. The comparative state of public morals, or domestic history, never formed, with them, a topic of inquiry; and while the caprices of modern life were taken as abstracted subjects for temporary satire, the progressive improvement or retrogradation of our national manners was entirely forgotten.—If, in the series of papers here intended, this defect should be occasionally supplied (though interwoven with more solid discussions in the illustration of ancient manners, arts, and history), the intention of the writer will be fully answered.

Works upon antiquity, whether of a local or a miscellaneous nature, may sometimes seem the joint produce of industry and awkwardness; yet surely the eagerness with which they are purchased, gives authority to the assertion, that, in proper hands, they may always be made vehicles both of entertainment and importance.

The speculative powers of the human mind are seldom exerted with greater pleasure than in retracing the spot where

some memorable deed has been performed, or in contemplating the recollection of events and characters which are gone, never to return. And, perhaps, next to the actual exertion of our powers, there are few pleasures which in poignancy exceed the perusal of works whose clearness and fulness of information supply the most accurate intelligence of former times.—The investigation is interesting and instructive. The manners, the monuments, the customs, the practices, the opinions of antiquity, form a strong contrast with our own. Human nature is exhibited both in new and unexpected forms; and the inquiry is productive at once both of entertainment and utility. In the perusal of such works, the reader must frequently acquiesce in anecdotes of inconsiderable consequence; yet in these, the most conspicuous examples of antiquity are commemorated; the progress of art ascertained; our early legislative institutions illustrated; the ancient peculiarities of domestic character laid open; ages of former action inquired into; the venerable memorials of other times, and the proud monuments of feudal magnificence, explained; monastic history and manners developed; and an interest given to some objects that may at first appear but simple *bagatelles*. In these he may trace the gradual progress of good taste; and will have occasional opportunities of viewing the progressive rise of civil institutions. He will be led to consider the objects of pursuit which the antiquary follows, as at once useful, interesting, and comprehensive; and will find, that what are called the greatest discoveries in science, are but the result of progressive and accumulated knowledge.

There are few nations so attentive as our own to all that throws light on ancient history; and the reason, perhaps, is obvious. Our circumscribed condition in an Island makes the field of investigation seem, at first sight, not so vast, and, of course, better calculated to incite perseverance. Beside which, the great multiplicity of remains, Celtic, Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman, having all their separate peculiarities, are not only interesting to us in a national view, but lead us to an extensive and a fond acquaintance with the remotest ages.

Of the series of papers here intended, though the scheme is so very obvious, that the title alone seems sufficient to explain it, yet it may not be wholly unnecessary to say something of the intentions with which it is undertaken, and to exhibit a general idea of the essays that are likely to compose

pose it. The researches it is intended to contain, though chiefly limited to Britain, will occasionally deviate. Classical remains, both political and monumental, will be frequently considered; the narratives of historians compared with the very scenes of action they commemorate (as Polybius scaled the summit of the Alps to trace the march of Hannibal); and some pages will undoubtedly be devoted to the history and illustrious remains of Ancient Egypt. The comparative characters and progress of Architecture, Sculpture, Poetry, and Painting, in our own country, will be given in a systematic form, separated into æras; one or two of our most choice remains of Gothic art will probably occupy whole papers to themselves; and the uniformity of the work be sometimes varied with sketches of antiquarian biography.

Among the Essays and materials already assembled, the following are leading subjects; most of which will make an early appearance:

"Anecdotes of ancient pilgrimage."

"Dissertation on the library of the Ptolemies, at Alexandria."

"The liquors of our ancestors."

"Architectural history of King's College chapel, Cambridge."

"The progressive introduction of table-greens and exotics into England."

"The state of London under the Romans; and,

"The connection between certain Egyptian hieroglyphicks and the Gods of India."

A plan of this nature, if executed with ability and care, cannot fail to meet success. How far it may deserve encouragement in the present instance, will be shortly seen. The endeavour to merit approbation at least is commendable.

L. L.

The Editor will feel much obliged to any gentleman whose researches may lead him to the communication of a memoir.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PICTURE of the PRESENT STATE of SOCIETY and MANNERS in MODERN ROME. By C. A. BÖTTIGER.

AS much as this city surpasses the first-rate capitals of Europe with regard to historical and æsthetic importance, so far it is inferior to them in the interest excited by the activity and enjoyments of social life in great towns. In this respect Rome cannot sustain any comparison with London or Paris, or even with Petersburg, Vienna, or Berlin, where

either a flourishing commerce collects all the productions and treasures of every quarter of the globe, or where the majesty of the throne is augmented by a splendid court and an opulent nobility; where talents of every kind press forward to the attractive goal of honour and fortune; where, through the laudable emulation of genius, the arts and sciences flourish, while industry and luxury, under the sceptre of ever-varying fashion, extend the circle of human enjoyments by a thousand new inventions; where the noblest forms of humanity are developed beside the most disgusting images of the deepest physical and moral depravity. Amidst such abundant variety, new scenes are continually presenting themselves to the observer; and the painter of manners there finds rich materials for an interesting picture.

What do we discover of this kind when we turn our eyes to the ancient mistress of the world, enthroned on her seven hills? No flourishing trade, no spirit of useful industry, animates the languid members of this listless body, plunged into the lethargy of universal indolence. Rome's streets are filled with saunterers, beggars, and priests, and her market-places with wretched hucksters; all around, the horrible desolation of a fertile, but neglected country, attests the profound slumber of industry at Rome. Her ports, peopled rather by galley-slaves than merchants, are frequented only by the few vessels belonging to foreign nations which supply the inhabitants of the Papal dominions with salt-fish for their fasts, and import foreign articles of luxury. Since the commodities of the priests have, in a great measure, lost their value abroad, the commerce of Rome has been entirely passive. The streams of gold and silver which, a few ages since, poured in such abundance from every country into the lap of the church, are now diverted, and flow in a very scanty current from some few dark regions to the west and north; and credulous pilgrims seldom repair from distant parts to pay their devotions at the shrine of St. Peter. The ancient splendour of the Court of Rome is extinguished, together with the lightnings of the Vatican. The former licentiousness of its manners has ceased with the power to sin. The diversions and festivities which diffuse splendour over the residences of temporal princes, which attract to their courts the opulent nobility from the provinces, which collect the most accomplished of the youth of both sexes, and a multitude of distinguished travellers from foreign countries, are

are consequently banished from a court composed of decrepid and unmarried priests and monks, whose festivals are a uniform repetition of the same empty pageantry and religious ceremonies, at the sight of which all the charms of novelty and pomp are unable to prevent the oppressive sensation of languor by which they are accompanied. The mode of life of the Roman nobility is equally ill calculated to give a zest to existence. Of the many striking phenomena which the continual clashing of opposite interests and passions produces in large populous cities, enlivened by industry and wealth, Rome manifests scarcely any traces. In proportion to the magnitude of Rome, the population is very small. More than two-thirds of the space inclosed by the walls of the city is uninhabited; and full one-third of inhabited Rome is occupied by churches, extensive convents, and half-ruined palaces. The aversion to labour, and indolence, of the lower classes of its inhabitants, who pass their lives in pious inaction, confine their earnings to the scanty pittance which is just necessary for the supply of their daily necessities. For this reason the populace of this city is neither so turbulent, nor so easily led into excesses, as that of other large capitals.—The Roman populace, though equally rude and indecorous, is less brutal; and if, in consequence of the great relaxation and corruption of morals, the wretched administration of justice, the neglect of the police, and the inexpressible misery in which a great portion of the lower classes of the people are involved, robberies and murders are frequent here, yet at Rome there are no such haunts of the most infamous vices, such sinks of the deepest depravity, into which flow the scum and dregs of society from every country, as at London and Paris. The general state of degradation, licentiousness, and indolence, which prevails, is the reason that Rome is neither the theatre of brilliant virtues nor of striking follies; that even vice and crime are not distinguished by any thing great or remarkable; for they are only directed to the attainment of ordinary purposes, to the gratification of low passions; and, therefore, even when they break forth with the greatest fury, they bear the stamp of no more than ordinary cruelty and guilt.

These few rapid sketches will explain to the reader the reasons why the present picture of modern Rome, stripped of the magic veil of antiquity, presents none of those glaring colours, those prominent

traits, those brilliant portions, and those original caricatures, which may so easily be exhibited in similar descriptions of other large cities, where you meet with a more refined cultivation, greater industry, opulence, and luxury, but, at the same time, higher virtues, more eccentric follies, and more extravagant vices. But there is no want of original and interesting traits in the peculiar character of the people of Rome, and in their manners, influenced by their climate, religion, and form of government. The objection generally made to Italian paintings, that they want colouring, and exhibit more shade than light, will perhaps apply to our picture; but we hope that the candid spectator will not impute as a fault to the painter, what is nothing more than the peculiar quality of his subject.

Situation and local peculiarities of Rome.

No city has been more frequently and circumstantially described by natives and foreigners, than Rome. Her ancient monuments, her modern edifices, and her most celebrated works of art, have been multiplied to infinity, and diffused through every country; and the magic power of the mere name of Rome causes every thing connected with it to be received with the most lively interest. We shall therefore begin with giving the reader an idea of the most remarkable objects which this city contains, a particular description of which would not otherwise be included in our plan.

The situation of Rome, in an extensive plain, on a group of several hills, between which the yellow current of the Tiber winds in gentle meanders, affords a great number of charming views both of the city and the adjacent country; bounded towards the north by the distant heights of the woody Cymisus and Soracte; to the west by a plain which extends to the sea; to the east by the majestic chain of the Apennines, and to the south by the mountain of Albano, crowned with pleasing villages and enchanting villas. No other large city, excepting Naples, presents such a rich variety of picturesque views as Rome from her different hills.—Those who have visited Rome, need only to be reminded, among many others, of the prospects from the tower of the Capitol, from San Pietro in Montorio, from the Villa Corsini, from the cupola of St. Peter's, from the Villa Medici, from the ruins of the imperial palace on Mount Palatine, and Monte Mario. With its present beauties is combined the interest of classic antiquity and of history, which

at every step unites the enjoyment of the present with the past, and gives greater importance to every part of this rich panorama.

Rome rather deserves the name of a magnificent than of a handsome city. The great number of splendid churches and palaces, richly decorated with all the embellishments of modern architecture; the many public fountains; the monuments and obelisks which adorn the squares and market-places; the numerous and venerable remains of ancient Roman architecture, scattered throughout the city, like the disjointed relics of some gigantic body; and even the extensive vacant spaces in the uninhabited parts of the city, where the solitary wanderer tramples on the tomb of departed greatness, convey an impression of grandeur and magnificence, which no other large city is capable of producing in an equal degree, and which even the contrast of present misery and degradation is not able to efface. To deserve the character of a handsome city, the buildings of Rome ought to be more uniform, and its situation more regular. A great part of modern Rome is composed of small, crooked, and filthy streets; and the magnificent temples and palaces form a contrast too glaring with the contiguous huts of poverty and wretchedness. It wants a union of the two extremes by means of buildings of the middling class, which, without being distinguished by pomp or penury, might, by their cleanliness, and the neatness of their architecture, afford a just idea of the circumstances of their inhabitants. Of this class of houses, Rome has proportionably much too few, and of churches, palaces, and the abodes of poverty, it has far too many. Thus the exterior of Rome is a faithful delineation of the circumstances of the different classes of its inhabitants. Superfluity and poverty, luxury and wretchedness, magnificence and filth, without any of the intermediate gradations, form the most striking contrasts.

The climate of this city is in general regarded as not the most healthy; but this general objection is subject to great limitations. Rome possesses situations as salubrious as the most healthy towns of Italy; but the whole city is not alike.—All the elevated parts, especially the Plinian and Quirinalian hills, have a pure air and a very wholesome situation. The *aria cattiva*, to the account of which the inhabitants of Rome charge every disease, is, in most cases, a mere hobgob-

lin, which they dread without the least occasion. The fevers which in summer are frequent at Rome, may, with much greater justice, be ascribed to the want of sufficient and nourishing food, and the consequent debility, than to the insalubrity of the air. Another cause of these fevers, less generally known, and not willingly acknowledged, is undoubtedly the churches, which are extremely cool in summer, and are infected with the pestilential effluvia of the bodies deposited in the subterraneous vaults. In these places the perspiration produced by the heat of the weather in the streets is easily checked; the body imbibes the putrid *miasmata* from the surrounding atmosphere; and thus many carry home with them the seeds of a malignant fever, which soon associates them with those by whom they were infected, when they likewise become new sources of infection to others. During the republic, it was once in agitation to prohibit the pernicious custom of burying in churches; but now inveterate prejudice, superstition, and priestcraft, which hates all innovations, will long stand in the way of such a beneficial and desirable alteration.

Many parts of Rome are undeniably unhealthy in summer. The vicinity of the Vatican was notorious in ancient Rome, as at present, for the insalubrity of the air. The same character is given, with equal justice, to other low situations near the Tiber, and to some less populous portions of the city; so that the inhabitants, and the monks belonging to the convents that happen to be in those quarters, are obliged to leave their habitations during the hot months, that is, from the end of June to the end of September, and to remove to more healthy parts. This acknowledged insalubrity of many quarters of Rome gave rise to a law, which forbids a housekeeper to turn out any of his lodgers during the hot season; experience having proved that the change of residence during that period is very often prejudicial to the health. In the Campagna di Roma, which is, for the greatest part, uncultivated, and infected by the pestilential exhalations from the stagnant waters and putrid vegetables, the air is in a much higher degree prejudicial. It is impossible to pass the night there in the open air without danger. During the time of the late republic, some hundreds of the Polish legion were sent, on account of the want of hands, into the country, to assist in the harvest.—They slept, as usual, in the open air, but the

the greatest part of them returned to Rome with malignant fevers, of which a considerable number died. According to the opinion of intelligent men, this evil might not only be mitigated, but soon entirely removed, and the Campagna di Roma might not only be rendered habitable but might be converted into one of the most fertile and delightful districts in Italy, by the cultivation of the soil, and the erection of villages, by draining off the stagnated waters, and planting trees around the houses and between the fields; but how can such an undertaking be thought of, under such a government as that of the Pope? and should it even be induced by the gradually augmenting evil to commence such an enterprize in good earnest, it would soon be at a loss for the means to prosecute the design.

For fear of the insalubrity of the air, foreigners on their travels generally leave Rome at the commencement of the hot season; particularly as the grand festivals, which usually prolong their residence till St. Peter's day, are then over. The climate of Rome has, however, no prejudicial influence over foreigners; they must only observe moderation in eating and drinking, particularly during the hot season, and shun excesses of every kind; go abroad but little in the heat of the day, refrain from all arduous mental exertions after meals, and avoid sleeping with the windows open. Irregularities are every where pernicious to health; but here they are doubly injurious, on account of the great relaxation of the body during the long season of summer, and especially on account of the Sirocco wind, which frequently prevails, and whose operation is particularly detrimental to the organs of digestion. By observing these precautions, and by regulating his mode of life according to the climate, a foreigner may live many years at Rome, without sustaining the smallest injury in his health.

Character of the People.

Though it may be easy to discover the peculiar character of a nation from the conduct of individuals, yet it is extremely difficult to select its essential traits and to form a correct representation of them as a whole. But it appears to be a much more difficult task, to analyse the component parts of such a character, drawn on a large scale, and to delineate the particular character, and the distinguishing traits of the different tribes of which a nation is composed, with such precision, as, out of the generic features of the general national

character, to produce the specific character of each. The most striking objects, the physiognomy, dialect and dress are not sufficient for this purpose. The character can be painted only in the manners, and these again originate in the local situation, in the religion, in the civil constitution, in the manner of life of a people, either natural or modified according to the artificial means of subsistence, and in still more remote causes. All these things require long and profound study and observation. On a near acquaintance with the Italian nation, it is easy to discover that greater intenseness and irritability of sensual system, a more tender organization, a more lively and more profound sensibility, a warmer temperament, a more fertile and more enthusiastic imagination, and in consequence of this natural disposition, a greater pliability of the body and mind, a quicker apprehension, a more lively expression by words, tone and gesture, a more lofty understanding, a more tender susceptibility of beauty, a greater taste for music and poetry, and more natural humanity; but at the same time a stronger propensity to voluptuousness, jealousy, revenge, superstition and indolence; on the contrary, less sound reason, less steadiness and energy for cool, solid reflection and investigation, than the northern nations of Europe possess, are the distinguishing characteristics of an Italian; for these qualities are found in every province of that country. It would not be so easy to delineate the particular characters of the Venetian, the Genoese, the native of Lombardy, the Tuscan, the Roman, the Neapolitan, in such a manner, that each of these different divisions of the Italian nation should be completely recognized in the description. We therefore, cheerfully leave the production of such a master-piece to some more expert artist, who possesses superior talents and more profound knowledge of the subject; and shall content ourselves with depicting the character of the people of Rome, in their manners, as it appeared to us after long observation. We first intreat the reader's indulgence a few moments, while we give a sketch of the exterior of the Roman and of his natural qualities.

An expressive physiognomy, regular features, a large, handsome, black eye, in which glows the fire of sensibility, are the characteristics of the Italian nation in general. In Rome, these exterior qualifications are found more frequently, and in a higher degree of perfection, than in any other

other large city of Italy. Those noble forms, those beautiful profiles, those charming ovals, which are here often met with, even among the lower classes, are evident demonstrations that the people of Rome must have once attained to a high pitch of cultivation, for the organic faculties to arrive at such perfection. It was at Rome that the greatest artists of modern times, Raphael and Dominichino, found their originals; and it is evident that they did not decorate them with imaginary graces. Fine female forms are most numerous among the middling class of the inhabitants: and the fair sex is here comparatively handsomer than the men, who are in general too meagre and slender, and are deficient in that strength of figure, which distinguishes a handsome man. The females, on the contrary, combine with that fascinating rotundity which is an essential requisite of beauty, a noble figure, and the utmost delicacy of shape; only it is a pity that the figure of the Roman females frequently deviates, after their bloom, in consequence of too great obesity, from the proportion of beauty. This must be ascribed to the inactivity of their lives; for, according to the custom of this country, the women pay little attention to domestic concerns, and for want of education, know not how to employ their minds. The Roman ladies manifest a gracefulness in their walk and gestures, and move along the streets with a dignity which reminds you of the matrons of ancient Rome, and forms a striking contrast with the short tripping step of our fine ladies, so that an *ultramontane* female would here be easily distinguished only by her gait. This gravity of deportment, which seems to accord so ill with the natural vivacity of the sex at Rome, must only be regarded as the veil of decorum, which every *dona Romana* puts on, when she appears in public, and throws aside as soon as she is out of the street.

Thus you may often see a female, the gravity and correctness of whose demeanour announce a Vestal, converted, a few minutes afterwards, into the most wanton *Baccante*. Rosy cheeks and a blooming complexion, are as rare as light hair; but these deficiencies are not an injury to beauty. A noble figure, expressive features, and eyes full of fire, compensate the want of those charms by a superior interest.

Nature has endowed the Roman with the happiest qualities. He possesses profound sensibility, which renders him sus-

ceptible of the highest enthusiasm; a fertile and fervid imagination; a clear and acute understanding. He is irritable and passionate; satirical and witty in an extraordinary degree; he has a delicate taste for what is grand and beautiful, and an admirable talent for music. His pliant body is the willing instrument of an active soul. Even among the lower classes, notwithstanding all their rudeness and ignorance, you meet with no traces of that clownish awkwardness which adheres to the uncultivated inhabitant of more northern regions, and of which it is so difficult for him to divest himself, because his less delicate nerves and more rigid fibres check, in an equal degree, the action both of the mind and body. The temper of the Roman is likewise of the happiest composition, cheerful and serene as his sky, as the nature which surrounds him, and every where invites to pleasure and enjoyment. Moderate in the gratification of the coarser appetites, he indulges to excess only in those pleasures, in which the mind and the imagination can participate with the senses.

These qualities appear to still greater advantage in the young females. As their domestic education is equal to none at all, and no pains are bestowed on the cultivation of the mind and heart; they are commonly left entirely to themselves; but this deficiency is compensated as far as it is possible to be by their good sense, their excellent understanding and accurate judgment. And if, under such disadvantages, that soul of beauty, female grace, be but imperfectly developed; they however, display a quickness of apprehension, a vivacity, an amiable frankness, and a candour which is the more pleasing as it is purely the expression of unsophisticated nature. These agreeable qualities cover with a friendly veil, the want of mental cultivation, and the ignorance which is in general more easily forgiven the sex. As the education of females of the highest rank is equally neglected with that of the lower classes, you perceive no difference between conversing with a Roman *principessa* and a tradesman's daughter. If the Roman females, in addition to their natural qualifications and great susceptibility, had the good fortune to receive such an education as is given to the greatest part of the sex in more northern regions, they would not only be enabled to dispute the palm of beauty, but likewise of every female accomplishment, with any of their European sisters.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE origin of language is a subject which has engaged the attention of many distinguished men. To those who are fond of transporting the imagination to the first rude periods of society, and delight in tracing the gradual rise and progress of this wonderful art, the writings of Monboddo, Harris, Adam Smith, and Horne Tooke, must be familiar. Nothing can be more interesting than the conjectural speculations, or theoretical histories as they have been called, of the two last-mentioned of these celebrated writers. I do not recollect to have read any history of the origin and formation of surnames, and it is with a view of exciting some attention to this subject, that I am induced to submit the following remarks to you. Except Dean Swift's ironical Discourse concerning the Antiquity of the English tongue, to ridicule Dr. Bentley and the other quibbling commentators of that period, I know of no essay on the origin of the names of persons. If any such do exist, I shall be glad to have it pointed out.

Many of the observations in Mr. Smith's ingenious Essay on the Origin of Language (published at the end of his Theory of Moral Sentiments) may be applied to the origin of surnames. The assignation of particular words to denote particular trades probably was the first step in giving names to the different members of a civilized community. Accordingly we find nouns substantive, and the names of trades and occupations to be the most common and most universal. The next most obvious source of surnames is from the most familiar surrounding objects, as animals, birds, fish, and vegetables. Another class and assortment of names seems to have been formed from the peculiar quality of any object, and the relation in which it stands to other things—hence the common names of the different colours, metals, points of the compass, &c. Those things which are visible objects, appear to furnish another class of surnames—and the various compounds of these have afforded no inconsiderable addition to the list. The invention of a numerous class of surnames, from the Christian name and the term *son* being joined together, was probably of recent date when compared with the other distinctions. Six grand divisions may thus be made, and the names of persons may be derived. 1. From the ordinary employments of men. 2. From the animal and vegetable kingdoms. 3. From

the peculiar quality of some objects. 4. From the titles of some things in common use. 5. From the obvious or whimsical combinations of familiar words employed in ordinary discourse; and lastly, from the addition of the word *son* to the termination of the Christian names.

As far as I can judge from a slight examination of this arrangement, most of the common names of persons in this eastern part of England may be satisfactorily classed. A more accurate and extensive inquiry may prove it to be incapable of general application—the divisions may be too few, or too many. I do not pretend to give it as the result of any profound meditation; it is local in its origin, and may be equally confined in its nature. The subject is curious and entertaining, and might be rendered more so, by collecting the most familiar surnames in the different counties of England, and by comparing these with the vulgar names of persons in France, Germany, and other countries. Some interesting speculation might thus be excited, respecting the employment of the first settlers in different parts of this island. The numerous and diversified names of different people might be traced perhaps to a few simple elements as their source. Without farther preface or apology, I shall proceed, sir, to give you some examples of the classification which I have made, only premising that the names are, for the most part, taken promiscuously from a few towns in Suffolk and in Norfolk:—

1. Trades and Occupations.

Barber	Miller
Butcher	Merchant
Baker	Potter
Brewer	Porter
Cook	Planter
Cooper	Ploughman
Chandler	Smith
Carpenter	Sawyer
Carter	Shepherd
Fowler	Seaman
Fisher	Stamper
Fuller	Taylor
Farmer	Turner
Glover	Thatcher
Gilder	Woodman
Hunter	Wright
Harper	Weaver
Mason	&c.

2. Animals.

Bull	Beaver
Bullock	Doe
Buck	Hart

Beaver

Hog
Fox
Cat
Lion
Pigg
Hobby
Lamb

Ram
Rabbit
Squirrel
Otter
Wolf
&c.

Grove
Mountain

Hand
&c.

5. Compound Names.

Birdwhistle	Elsegood
Churchyard	Gotobed
Drinkwater	Goforth
Drinkmilk	Gathercoal
Fairweather	Ironside
Merryweather	Monypenny
Hailstone	Overall
Featherstone	Otterway
Hogslesh	Hirchcock
Pigfat	Allcock
Philpot	Crawfoot
Strangeways	Ramsbottom
Lovejoy	Nettletop
Lightfoot	Pennefeather
Lightbody	Greensides
Heavyside	Cruikshanks
Littlewood	Longshanks
Smallwood	Longsides
Underwood	Longears
Archdeacon	Smallbones
Armstrong	Greymill
Strongi'th'arm	Waterfall
Goodenough	Wellbeloved
Toogood	&c. &c.

6. Christian Names compounded.

Johnson	Dickson
Tomson	Peterfon
Jackfon	Pierfon
Robinson	Nicholson
Robertfon	Nickfon
Robfon	Jameson
Wilfon	Jacobfon
Williamfon	Hughfon or
Harrison	Hewfon
Hodgfon	Benfon, &c.
Richardfon	

I am, &c.

H. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH I fear you will think that too many of your useful pages have already been taken up by the subject of Mr. Malthus's Essay, yet as your correspondent M. N. has distinctly accused Mr. Malthus of mistating the opinions of Dr. Price, for the purpose of assuming to himself a discovery which belonged to another, and has called aloud for facts, I trust you will make room for the following references:—

Mr. Malthus says (page 228) that Dr. Price "often mentions the lists of the yearly births and marriages, as expressing the number of children born to each marriage; and particularly notices the proportion in Sweden, as shewing the degree of

3. Birds.

Bird	Martin
Cock	Swallow
Capon	Peacock
Crowe	Rook
Coote	Raven
Duck	Robin
Drake	Hawk
Goose	Falcon
Gosling	Nightingale
Eagle	Sparrow
Lark	Swan
Partridge	Parrot
Dove	Quail
Finch	Woodcock
Goldfinch	Wren
Jay	&c.

Fish.

Salmon	Roach
Codd	Pike
Mackerell	Whale
Sturgeon	&c.

Vegetables.

Ash	Plumtree
Appletree	Flower
Beech	Rose
Birch	Wheat
Elder	Wood
Oak	&c.

3. Colours, &c.

Brown	Gold
Black	Silver
Grey	
Green	East
Scarlet	West
White	North
Copper	South

4. Things.

Buckle	Fountain
Boot	Chalk
Bee hive	Ginger
Bell	Rice
Beer	Stone
Berry	River
Box	Kettle
Barn	Hedge
Coal	Leg
Head	Kitchen
Hill	Parlour
Dale	Hall

of prolificness in the marriages of that country." This remark M. N. considers as not justified by any thing that Dr. Price has said. But on turning to page 275*, vol I. of Dr. Price's Observations, to which Mr. Malthus refers, I find this passage: "Healthfulness and prolificness are probably causes of increase seldom separated. In conformity to this observation it appears, from comparing the births and weddings in countries and towns where registers of them have been kept, that in the former, marriages, one with another, seldom produce less than four children each, generally between four and five. In all Sweden, the births and weddings are to one another as four and a quarter to one. In all France, as four and four-fifths to one. But in towns this proportion is generally between three and four to one." In addition to this, two or three more instances are adduced in the notes for the purpose of drawing the same inferences. We need not surely go further than this passage to be convinced that Mr. Malthus was completely justified in his remark; and why M. N. instead of the above passage, which is expressly referred to, should produce another passage wholly irrelevant to the subject, and taken from a different page, it is a little difficult to conceive.

Mr. Malthus clearly and truly states the substance of Dr. Price's opinions, respecting the inferences to be drawn from the proportion of yearly births to marriages, when he says (page 228) "Dr. Price had considered this subject sufficiently to see, that in the countries where an increase or decrease of population was taking place, these lists did not accurately express the number of births yielded by each marriage;" but instead of this passage, M. N. has chosen to quote another in the same page, which, it must be allowed, is expressed more loosely; but even this is justified by what Dr. Price says in page 275. For though, in a note referring to the registers produced by Drs. Short and Graunt, he puts the reader in mind of his observation at the end of the note in page 274, yet he would hardly have mentioned the proportion of births and marriages in the way he does, if he had thought that a correction according to this observation would materially affect the results.

But the most curious part of M. N.'s letter, is his supposition that Dr. Price had advanced the same theory as Mr. Malthus,

respecting the inferences to be drawn from the lists of births and marriages, but that Mr. Malthus had ungratefully assumed to himself the credit of Dr. Price's discovery. In saying this, it is perfectly clear, that M. N. could never have read, or at least, not have understood, Dr. Price's note in page 270. In that note it is distinctly stated, that, an increased prolificness of marriages raises the proportion of births to marriages, in the registers; whereas, Mr. Malthus has distinctly stated that, provided the proportion of the born, living to be married, continue the same, the register of births and marriages will continue the same, let the prolificness of marriages vary in any conceivable degree. No two opinions can well be more distinct or more unequivocally expressed, and in such a difference it is impossible that one party should not think that the other did not understand the subject. It turns out, however, now, that the new theory which Mr. Malthus attempted to establish, respecting the inferences to be drawn from the lists of births and marriages, is not correct, and that Dr. Price's theory, as laid down in the note to page 270, is the true one, though he has not sufficiently followed it up in the other parts of his work. But it does not make much in favour of the ingenuity or mathematical knowledge of M. N. that, with his finger on the very spot, and with every desire to find fault, he should not be able to see a grave error in calculation that had been committed. I have been informed, from authority that I can hardly doubt, that Mr. Malthus some time ago became acquainted with this error; and, with a candour that does him honour, immediately gave information of it to the only Review that had not then noticed his work (the Edinburgh), that it might be made public.

In speaking of two tables calculated by Euler, which Mr. Malthus has introduced, M. N. has accused him of not in the least understanding the principles upon which they were formed. I have been giving some attention to this subject; and if I am not greatly mistaken, the accusation attaches entirely to M. N. and not to Mr. Malthus. It is certainly true that the results in the first table are contained in the second. But there need no ghost to tell one this. When Mr. Malthus says, that the second table is general, it is naturally implied that it contains all the cases of the former table, which is particular. It is also true that the period of doubling depends solely on the proportion which the excess of the births above the

* Edit. 4th.

the deaths bears to the whole population; but how does M. N. get at this proportion but by ascertaining the proportion of births to deaths; and when this has been ascertained, is it not strictly true that the degree of mortality will affect the proportion that the excess of the births above the deaths bears to the whole population. Is not Mr. Malthus's illustration by an instance (page 237) strictly in point, and strictly true. In fact it seems to have been quite necessary to introduce the first table as well as the second; because the first table contains a set of particular instances, shewing the manner in which the general table is to be applied; and if M. N. had in the least understood the subject, he would have seen that in order to make use of this general table or of Dr. Price's theorem in any particular instance, he must go through a process similar to that described in the first table, and must find out the proportion of births to deaths, and the mortality in each particular country, in which the period of doubling is sought.

I have purposely avoided taking any notice of poor cavils and unfounded imputations which have been already exposed by your other correspondents, and I am sure your readers cannot wish to see any arguments advanced against the very illiberal and unphilosophical declamation which prefaced M. N's particular accusations against Mr. Malthus. Argument can only be addressed with propriety to persons who are in the habit of being influenced in their convictions by reason, and must therefore be entirely thrown away on those who avowedly regulate their belief or disbelief by their likes or dislikes, and think it a sufficient proof of the falsity of a theory that they don't envy those who are convinced of its truth.

G. T.

Cambridge, Dec. 10, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN compliance with my promise, I send you an account of *Village Scenes*, extracts from which, with remarks, you have inserted from me in your Magazine. My professional avocations first brought me acquainted with Mr. Batchelor in October, 1803. Being informed he possessed poetical talents, I requested a perusal of his poems. I received from him some detached pieces of poetry, of which I spoke in terms of praise. Some months after this, the small volume now published was presented to me by the author. As the

poetry was chiefly on rural scenery and rural economy, I felt no small degree of apprehension lest imitation, so destructive in general to the spirit of genuine poetry, should have betrayed the author of *Village Scenes* into an abortive and fruitless attempt to emulate the fame of Thomson and of Bloomfield. My fears, however, very soon subsided; for the perusal of the poetry gave me a high idea of Mr. Batchelor's poetic genius, and erased the unfavourable impression from my mind.—I immediately formed a closer acquaintance with the author, and, from the correspondence which has past between us, it appears that Mr. Batchelor had written *Village Scenes* at the time Mr. Lofft was perusing the MS. of the *Farmer's Boy*.* I feel the greater pleasure in stating this, because the fame which Bloomfield has justly acquired by his delightful strains, could not have prompted Mr. Batchelor to write his *Village Scenes*; and thus all idea of imitation is precluded, if any such had appeared to exist. The author of the volume of poetry which I have recommended to the notice of the public, is a young farmer residing at Liddington, about seven miles from this place, a tenant of his Grace the Duke of Bedford. His connections have been very confined, his education trifling and circumscribed, and his disadvantages, of every description, great;—circumstances which will, no doubt, with a discerning public, add to the merit which his poetry possesses.—In a letter which I received from him in December, 1803, he observes, "I have never known one literary man in Bedfordshire, nor indeed in any other county or city, not an individual who was authorised to say, this line is a bad one, this is tolerable, this thought is puerile, this may make a shift, &c. If I wrote ungrammatically, I was acquainted with no friend who could point it out. If I blundered against an expression which was not familiar, no one could satisfy my doubts; no one could clear away any intellectual clouds which occasionally dim the sight of most of the sons of Adam." With the candour and modesty of the author on his own productions, I am well acquainted; that winning diffidence, so conspicuous in those whose minds receive their richest stores from the gifts of nature: they interested me much in his favour. He had

* Mr. Lofft received that MS. in November 1799; the poem of *Village Scenes* was begun in March of the same year, and finished in November following.

shewn his poetry to some gentlemen in London, but, from a fatality which frequently attends the want of recommendation, they pass a verdict not very much in his favour, which cast a gloomy despondence over the mind of our poet. He says, "The path is absolutely barren; but, as a heath is sometimes scented with the aroma of wild thyme, so, for my own amusement only, I can sometimes pick up a flower or two, though some of them are but wild-roses. I say, for my own amusement, but that is entirely founded on the amusement of others; for I could not be much amused with any thing of my own, which I knew would excite a nausea in the breast of men of real taste. My first attempts, ten years ago, were truly despicable; and what else could be expected of one who, though always reading, had never read five books which deserved it, who never learned a word of grammar at school, and very little since; in fact, I was a mere babe in learning till twenty-four or twenty-five; and, even now, all the little I know in critical literature is derived from magazines and reviews. I was not aware, before your application, that any persons existed in Bedfordshire who would interest themselves in my lucubrations, and I was naturally unwilling that every curious inquirer should know I had attempted poetry, and failed, which, I am very sure, is in a great measure the case. But here I drop apologies. It is not what I might have written under the shade of academic bowers, but what is done, is all the question. The poem intitled *Village Scenes*, obtained, some years ago, the approbation of Mr. Lofft, and some others; but some gentlemen, who ought to be judges, have, I confess, been rather cold in the business. This variety of opinion among the learned, leaves me without any kind of doubt that much caprice and whim are not common among the literati."

The diversity of opinion which has been occasionally expressed by critics on the same works, is owing to a multiplicity of causes. They take their rise from the different passions which govern the human breast, and which direct our opinion, according to the sympathy we feel for the sentiments expressed in the writings we peruse.—"One person (says Hume) is more pleased with the sublime, another with the tender, a third with raillery; one has a strong sensibility to blemishes, and is extremely studious of correctness; another has a more lively feeling of beauties, and pardons twenty absurdities and defects for one elevated and pathetic

stroke. Simplicity is affected by one, ornament by another. It is plainly an error in a critic to confine his approbation to one species of writing, and condemn all the rest. But it is almost impossible not to feel a predilection for that which suits our particular turn and disposition. Such preferences are innocent and unavoidable, and can never reasonably be the object of dispute, because there is no standard by which they can be decided."—*Essays*, vol. i. p. 221.

But there is sometimes a fastidious nicety in regarding a work with frigid indifference, more characteristic of lettered pride than of correct taste; and a species of intellectual cowardice is frequently observable in private criticisms, before the public voice has awarded its verdict for or against the merits of an author. Hence, probably, the reason why the charming poem of the *Farmer's Boy* was at first received with neglect; and also, from the same source, the poetic ardour of Mr. Batchelor was damped by those to whom his poems had been originally shewn.

I now proceed, Mr. Editor, to give you a kind of biography of our poet, from the earliest part of his life to the period of his appearing before the public. I shall do it nearly in his own words, from a letter I have received; by which it will appear how great and manifold were the obstacles and difficulties he had to encounter in traversing the thorny path to the temple of poetic fame.—"During the time passed at a school at Ampthill, which was, I believe, between the age of ten and thirteen, fables in spelling-books were the only parts which I could read with delight; and *Robinson Crusoe*, for many years, pleased me more than all the dull realities of life. After coming from school, *Quarles's Emblems* was my favourite; and this, with *Watts's Hymns*, contributed, perhaps, to give me a taste for the jingle of rhyme, as some are pleased to term it. About the age of fourteen I became acquainted with *Paradise Lost*, and *Young's Night Thoughts*, and *Fenning's Dictionary*. From this latter was derived nearly all my knowledge of words. Here also I found the *Lives* of some of the poets. In the year 1792 I removed to *Lidlington*. As my practice was to read every book that came in my way, containing any thing new, I obtained, as you will easily guess, such a smattering in almost every art, &c. as proves, in many instances, when the wanderer has reached the end of his chain towards every point of the compass, that,

when a desirable object cannot be obtained, the sight of it is much better omitted. For several years, very few lines in any well written book could be understood without the help of a dictionary; which, added to my short memory, has caused many books to pass under review, but which,

‘ Like the baseless fabric of a vision,

‘ Left not a wreck behind.’

About the year 1794, verses were written to the amount of perhaps fifteen hundred, chiefly relative to the news of the day.—

A few years after this, I became acquainted with a small book-society, in which the *Monthly Magazine* and *Monthly Reviews* were the principal articles. In these, as in a few other books which I occasionally met with, the parts which related to poetry or criticism were always selected and read with avidity.— Impelled, even at that period, with an irresistible impulse to taste the nectar of the Muses, I particularly considered all the critical censures which fell in my way, with a view to shun, if possible, those numerous rocks and quicksands on which some of my academic and titled predecessors have foundered. Vain expectations! The bird whose wings are clipped, can make but short aerial excursions. What mariner, without compass or rudder, dare tempt the rolling waves?”

The strong and steady impulse which genius ever feels to accomplish the object of scientific pursuits, at this time pervaded, with its usual force, the mind of Mr. Batchelor. With an ardour, therefore, peculiar only to those who feel dissatisfied without having largely drank of the Castalian fountain, he set to work to increase his knowledge by the perusal of such books as came to his hands from the book club. He felt, however, considerable difficulty, from want of early education, in not being able indiscriminately to understand the books he met with; but he justly observes, “Burns and Bloomfield have proved, that strong mental powers, joined to an enthusiastic and unconquerable resolution, can much lighten the heavy chain of rustic ignorance. I believe the first sketches of the *Lines to Amanda*, to a *Friend in Prison*, and the *Skylark*, were written in 1795 or 1796, which were all studied whilst holding the plough; as were several others. The *Ode from Horace* was written whilst driving a cart in harvest, through the medium of another person, who had learned enough of the original to tell me the ideas

it contained.* A solitary journey through Marston, the place of my nativity, suggested many of those pleasing but melancholy sensations which arise from scenes which were once interesting, but are now no more. From these solitary reflections originated the poem called *Village Scenes*.”

The country immediately about Marston, situated five miles to the west of Bedford, is a dull, insipid, flat plain, little calculated, by any thing like the boldness of romantic scenery, to increase or inspire the vivid imagination of a poetic genius. A little further on, towards Ampthill, Milbrook, and Liddington, the present residence of our poet, the scenery becomes much more interesting and picturesque. The prospects are here certainly beautiful, from the hospitable mansion of the Earl of Upper Ossory, crowning the hill in Ampthill park. It was this part of the country which furnished objects to the descriptive powers of our poet:—“The ruins of Tavistock-house are indeed in view, and the memory of the last much honoured Marquis is yet fresh in the minds of the populace; and this is almost the only circumstance that can be supposed to have suggested any part of the poem. *Village Scenes* having been commenced in March 1799, and finished November following, was, nevertheless, occasionally altered, and some parts of it were entirely recomposed. It was now (says the author) submitted to the perusal of a gentleman, who, with some encouragement, thought it considerably incorrect, yet pointed out only a few verbal errors. The task of correction was again commenced, still steering without a rudder or a pilot; for, in fact, the whole circle of my acquaintance did not exhibit a single individual who professed a fondness for poetry, or who would dare publicly to sit in judgment on a single couplet.”—Extraordinary, that assistance should not be given to untutored genius, by those whose education and opportunities in life have largely dealt out to them the means and facilities of improvement. The difficulties with which Mr. Batchelor has combated, the reader will, I think,

* The person here alluded to is the poet's brother, who resides in London, connected with booksellers. He has taught himself Latin sufficient to be able to translate it.—Our poet has another brother, who is a village-schoolmaster, and a very ingenious mechanic.

agree with me in considering as very great. The objects which his genius has achieved, without the aid of ancient literature or the improvement of modern education, will, I trust, entitle him to the credit of an indulgent public. Having been favoured with a letter from a literary friend on this subject, I beg leave to transcribe it as follows :

" Dear Sir,

" I thank you for the volume of poems by the bard of Lidlington, whose name was to me, before your mention of it, wholly unknown. They indicate a genius truly pastoral and poetic, and may be read with pleasure by the most refined critic. If they do not aspire to be classed in the general estimate with the lilies, jessamines, and carnations, of Parnassus, they exhibit at least a variety of field-flowers and wild-roses. The public at large have candour enough to make very liberal allowance for the defects and imperfections of productions composed under circumstances of such disadvantage ; and curiosity will, for a time, at least, be more strongly excited and gratified by attempts of this nature, which do not rise above a certain standard of excellence, than by others equal or superior in merit, written beneath the shade of academic bowers. I hope, therefore, they may meet with that degree of encouragement beyond which the author very properly does not seem to have raised his expectations, and that they may be the means of procuring him, if not fame and fortune, at least of obtaining some facility to his favourite pursuits, and some addition to his literary gratifications. Among the many pleasing passages with which the first, and principal, of his poems, entitled *Village Scenes*, abounds, that which expresses the feeling of the writer on revisiting the place of his nativity, after an absence of many years, may be selected both as a specimen and proof of his poetic powers :— pp. 8—11.—

Now open all my native walks to view,
Whose soft attractions fire my soul anew,
Fond o'er the vale I take a wide survey
Of all I lov'd in life's calm opening day.
Wide were the spangled fields, a beauteous scene ;
Farms, verdant lawns, and copses, spread between :
Dark leans yon wood against the western hill,
Adown his shade descends a murmuring rill :
Here, rows of hawthorn silver'd o'er with bloom ;
There, heaths of prickly furze and golden broom.
Where yon fair grove of evergreen extends,
In curling clouds the village smoke ascends ;
Gay bloom the meads around in all their pride ;
Long rows of poplars bend o'er Ouse's side.

But thou, lov'd mansion ! where these infant eyes

First drank the lustre of autumnal skies ;
Where every want a mother's care redress'd,
Press'd to her cheek or pillow'd on her breast ;

Where life's calm pleasures knew their earliest spring,

And Hope, exulting, rose on cheerful wing :

Ah ! if to thee my weary steps I tend,

No parent welcomes, or consoling friend :

Each kindred scene is vanish'd from thy floor,
And love maternal soothes my breast no more.

" In his poem on the Progress of Agriculture, an happy and appropriate compliment is paid to the memory of the late Duke of Bedford.

I remain, &c.

W. B."

In a part of Mr. Batchelor's communications to me, I find the following curious fact related. " As you are a professor of medicine, I shall just mention a trivial circumstance, and leave you to account for its causes. When recovering from my illness, having just got free from delirium, I formed the plans of several new poetical works, which are since forgotten. I could make verses, when barely sensible, and unable to walk, with the greatest facility. The imagination was at that time very much increased, but the judgment was very deficient. At other periods a slight illness has caused a languor little short of stupidity." It is remarkable how frequently we meet with great powers of intellect, and increased vigour of imagination, under great derangement and debility of the corporeal frame ; the receptacle of that mighty something, that invisible agent, which directs all our operations.

" That form, the labour of Almighty Skill,
Fram'd for the purpose of a free-born will,
Asserts precedence and bespeaks controul,
But borrows all its grandeur from the soul."

COWPER'S *Tirocinium*.

Some beautiful Latin lines were written by the elegant and classical Mr. West on his own cough, when harassed and distressed by it during the violence of a hectic paroxysm ; which caused Mr. Gray to observe, that he was the first who had made a muse of his cough. The reader will probably recollect, that the beautiful poem of the *Maniac* was composed by Mrs. Robinson during the delirious stupor induced by eighty drops of laudanum.— She dictated to her daughter much faster than she could commit to paper. " She lay, while dictating, with her eyes closed, apparently in the stupor which opium frequently

quently produces, repeating like a person talking in her sleep." On the ensuing morning Mrs. Robinson had only a confused idea of what had passed, nor could be convinced of the fact till the manuscript was produced. She declared she had been dreaming of mad Jenny (a poor wandering maniac known by that name at Brighton) throughout the night, but was perfectly unconscious of having been awake while she composed the poem, or of the circumstances narrated by her daughter.—Mem. of Mrs. Robinson, vol. ii. p. 132.

To your candour, Mr. Editor, the author is much indebted, for introducing into your valuable pages these remarks on the small volume of poems now before the public. I have nothing more to add, but to conclude, in the words of a celebrated poet,

"They best can judge a poet's worth,
Who oft themselves have known
The pangs of a poetic birth,
By labours of their own."

COWPER'S Ode to Dr. Darwin.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

G. D. YEATS, M.D.

Bedford, Dec. 15, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the uses to which periodical publications are generally applied, I know few more serviceable than the preservation of such anecdotes as may, for reasons too copious to be enumerated here, have escaped the notice of biographers.—In short, when the lives of the great or good have been given to the world, these become the best vehicles for subsequent discoveries.

In the Lives which have been written of Lidgate, the immediate successor of Chaucer, he is usually spoken of as a monk of the Benedictine abbey of Bury, in Suffolk; but the fact is, that he was originally one of the Black-monks of Hatfield-Broad-Oak, in the county of Essex. I here send you a copy of the licence by which he quitted Hatfield. It was communicated to me by a literary friend, who transcribed it from an ancient register of Bury abbey, which was formerly in the possession of Sir Edmund Bacon, of Garboldesham:—

"Dismissio Johannis Lidgate monachi ab obedientia prioris de Hatfield. Ex registro Willielmi Curteys, abbatis monasterii sancti Edmundi de Burgo. f. 90. b.—

2

"Johannes Prior, prioratus de Hatfeld Broke ordinis nigrorum monachorum Londonensis dioceseos, fratri Johanni Lydgate, commonacho et confratri nostro, salutem et sincero in Domino caritatem; licet in prioratu nostro prædicto habitu regulari aliquandiu fueris conversatus, tamen cum ut asseris, propter frugem melioris vitæ captandam, ex certis causis veris et legitimis conscientiam tuam in hac parte moventibus, ad monasterium de Bury sancti Edmundi in quo dictum dudum ordinem legitime et expresse fueras professus, regressum habere proponas; nos qui commissarum nobis animarum salutem ferventi desiderio peroptamus, ut ad dictum monasterium vel alibi in loco ejusdem religionis congruo et honesto, sumptis pennis cum Maria contemplationis libere valeas convolare licentiam in Domino tibi concedimus specialem. In cujus rei testimonium præsentibus sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus. Dat. apud Hatfeld prædict. viii^o die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo quarto."

Your's, &c.

S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

NO. CXCVII.—MEN'S OPINIONS AND JUDGMENTS CONCERNING UNBELIEVERS.

THE over-zealous of different sects are often illiberal to one another. What wonder if they are unjust towards unbelievers? In the former case they are brethren disunited, quarrelling about common rights and privileges; in the latter, warrior-hosts combined, enraged against a public enemy.

ΕΙ ΔΕ ΠΟΤ' ΕΣ ΥΕ ΜΙΑΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣΟΜΕΝ, ΟΥΚ ΕΤ' ΕΠΕΙΤΑ

ΤΡΩΤΙΝ ΑΝΑΒΛΗΣΙΣ ΚΑΚΟΥ ΕΣΤΕΤΑΙ, ΉΔ' ΗΘΑΙΟΝ.
ΕΥ ΜΕΝ ΤΙΣ ΔΟΡΥ ΘΗΞΑΣΘΩ, ΕΥ Δ' ΑΤΡΩΙΔΑ ΘΕΣΘΩ.

Hom.

If e'er as friends we join, the Trojan wall
Must shake, and heavy will the vengeance
fall:

His sharpen'd spear let every Grecian
wield,

And every Grecian fix his brazen shield.

Pope.

This union may swell to bigotry, which, like a sponge, absorbs the more generous affections of the soul;—and then, severity, the dry morsel left behind after the absorption, is considered a virtue; *Nec tam vocis ille, quam virtutis, concentus videtur.*—TACITUS. What is denominated

nated piety then turns to cruelty. The smiling countenance conceals a bitter heart; the fondness of grimalkin, who, while he purrs in the face, scratches with his claws. This severity is, however, sometimes, only professional, and more in language than temper. For real benevolence is a genuine feeling; it possesses a moving, a propelling quality and, like a river, overflowing its banks, hurries men beyond the boundaries of their systems:

Labitur, et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.

HOR.

It flows, and flows, and will for ever flow.

Justice is due to man, as man. Those called sceptics are often men of great talents, much learning, and genuine integrity. Principle and a sense of honour may be to them what piety is to a Christian;—real piety we mean, for false is like a cracked jar, good for nothing but mean services.—*Tinnit, inane est*: and hypocritical piety, says Tillotson judiciously, is double iniquity. Indeed, it has been suspected by some, that many who have written very learnedly in defence of Christianity, have been secretly unbelievers; for where men, say they, find it so difficult to bring their reason into the ranks, or, to borrow the words of an ingenious divine, where *reason stands so much agast*, it is much if faith is very sincere.

Lord Bacon is great authority. He entwines theology in his philosophical speculations, and has written in favour of Christianity. But he was a great reasoner; and he seems to find as much difficulty in disciplining his reason to matters of faith, as others to accredit their faith by the exercise of reason. After all, he has been thought by many to have been a mere philosopher, humouring what he supposed the popular prejudice, and thinking, perhaps, with another eminent man, that "superstition is a religion out of fashion, and religion a superstition in fashion."

Thomas Baker, to whose MSS. at Cambridge, and in the British museum, we have frequently had occasion to refer, and whose "Reflections on Learning" establishes the necessity of revelation on the imperfection of human knowledge, was supposed by some to grow at length a little sceptical. This is mentioned by Mr. Masters in his Life of Baker. The suspicion arose from Baker's joining a club at Cambridge, of a free turn of mind, called at that time in the university, the Old Maids' Club. Dr. Middleton was of this club.

The Rev. Mr. Carrol wrote several books, to shew, that Dr. Clarke was an atheist, and appeals to his very book *on the Being and Attributes of God*. Another divine lays the same charge against Dr. Cudworth, author of one of the most learned books in favour of theism, the Intellectual System of the Universe. Mr. Leslie charges Bishop Burnet and Archbishop Tillotson with Socinianism; and Dr. Hickes, who wrote both against Burnet and Tillotson, calls the latter *the gravest atheist that ever was*.

The above matters belong to Cambridge:—The following indeed to Geneva and Rome. Ad homines autem si veniamus, satis scitur quales reperturi simus Christi vicarios: Julius scilicet, et Leo, et Clemens, et Paulus Christianæ Fidei Columnæ erunt, primiq. religionis interpretes, qui nihil aliud de Christo tenuerunt nisi quod didicerant in schola Luciani. Sed quid tres aut quatuor pontifices enumero, quasi vero dubium sit qualem religionis speciem professi sint jampridem pontifices cum toto cardinalium collegio? Primum enim arcanæ illius Theologiæ quæ inter eos regnat, caput est; nullum esse Deum; alterum, quæcunque de Christo scripta sunt et docentur mendacia esse et imposturas. *Calvini institut. lib. 4, chap. 7, sec. 17*. And here is presbyterianism against popery.

On the other hand, many eminent Papists and Episcopalians have retorted the charge; maintaining that Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists and Quakers are on the road to infidelity; that by throwing off *implicit faith and the authority of the church* they sap the foundations of Christianity, and by claiming the *right of private judgment*, they hasten to throw the building into ruins. We say nothing, except, "They are not all Israel, that are of Israel."

No. CXCVIII. — MORAVIANS, UNBELIEVERS, SCEPTICS, PLATONISTS, &c.

Moravians are so called from Moravia, a part of Germany that borders on Bohemia, where they are said to have originated. A party of them came into this country, in the middle of the last century, with Count Zinzendorf, and a few congregations were formed in different parts of England. They differ from the other sectaries in a peculiar mode of addressing Christ, as the lamb, in appealing to the wounds in his side, in their attachment to instrumental music in their chapels, and in the division of their societies into classes. They call themselves *Unitas Fratrum*, professing

professing to carry the *love of the brethren* to great perfection. They are *mystics*, at least the original sect was, thinking meanly of unenlightened human reason, interpreting the scripture not according to the letter, but allegorically and spiritually, and looking to a divine instinct, or inspiration, as the only principle of the Christian life. Of this sect was Mr. Francis Okely, formerly of St. John's college.

This gentleman very early in life became acquainted with the writings of Mr. William Law, a church of England divine, the well-known author of *A Devout Call to a Holy Life*. Law himself was a great mystic, a man of piety, a profound admirer of Jacob Behmen. Being brought into a suitable frame of mind by Law's works, Okely thought himself qualified to study Jacob Behmen. He passed many years in Germany, among the Moravians, and settled at last at Northampton, with a small congregation of his brethren. He published several religious treatises, conformable to the notions of his favourite sect, and a few translations, among which are Serranus's Greek Metaphrase of David's Psalms into different Metres, with a Latin Translation by himself, and a Translation from the German, of *Memoirs of the Life, Death, Eulogium, and Wonderful Writings of Jacob Behmen*, 1780; a most trifling book indeed—Mr. Okely might have written better memoirs himself, "*stans pede in uno*."

As Jacob Behmen, however, was Okely's bosom friend, we shall extract the following singular account of him, by Mr. Law:—"He was no *human writer*, spoke no more from opinion, conjecture, or reason, in what he published to the world, than St. John did, when he put his Revelations in writing; yet he has no right to be placed among the inspired penmen of the New Testament, being no messenger from God of any thing new in religion; but having only had the mystery of all that was true, both in *religion and nature*, opened to him." Mr. Okely seems to have been a sincerely devout man, entirely wrapt up in the Moravian belief, as the *πλουσιον Μαργαριτην*, the pearl of great price.

Oh, all ye wise, and rich, and just,
Who the Bloods doctrine have discuss'd,
And judge it vain, and weak, and light;
Grant but I may (the rest's your own)
In shame and poverty sit down,
At this one well-spring of delight.

No. CXCIX.—MR. WILLIAM WOOLSTON,
OF SIDNEY COLLEGE.

This gentleman, born in 1669, was a writer of great wit and banter, so forcibly and pointedly expressed, as to be entitled *Sarcasm*. He was fellow of Sidney, resident many years in college, being distinguished as a severe student, and a good scholar. His predominant quality was dislike of the clergy, no less than the systems which they supported. This is the black dye which gives the tincture to all his writings. He was a man of determined courage, persevering in his sarcastic style of writing, at all hazards, rallying priests and prelates, and majesty itself; defending, at times, the Quakers, whom he considered as the most scriptural and consistent sect in Christendom.

His first work, entitled the *Old Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion against Jews and Gentiles*, shews him to have had a very early acquaintance with the fathers and church history. He then became silent for many years, but was understood to be deeply employed in study during that silence. He afterwards published several other works, the most distinguished of which was entitled *A Discourse of the Miracles of our Saviour in View of the present Controversy between Infidels and Apostates*. The object of this work is to show, that the miracles of healing all manner of bodily diseases are none of the proper miracles of the Messiah; and that the *literal* history of many of the *miracles of Christ as recorded by the Evangelists*, being *absurdities*, they were only related as parabolical and prophetic. Mr. Collins, a man of great learning and integrity, had applied the same mode of reasoning to the prophecies that respect the Messiah, in the Old Testament. It is generally understood, that both Woolston and Collins adopted a mode of reasoning, which, under shelter of defending Christianity, was intended to attack it,—that being the only mode which could with safety be adopted,—though Woolston evidently treats the clergy as the apostates. He lost his fellowship, was prosecuted, fined, and imprisoned, was very poor, and apparently disinterested, and died with great composure, these being his last words:—"This is a struggle that all men must go through, and which I bear not only patiently but with willingness."

No. CC.—MR. SCARGILL.

Mr. Daniel Scargill was fellow of Bene't college, but expelled both the college and university

University for Hobbism and Atheism. He was chosen into his fellowship on the appointment of Dr. John Spencer, author of, *De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus, Libri Tres*, to the mastership. The following is the form of Mr. Scargill's expulsion:—

March 12, 1688, "Whereas Daniel Scargill, late B. A. of this University, and of Corpus Christi college, hath been convened and legally convicted in the consistory before the Vice Chancellor and the major part of the heads, to have asserted several impious and Atheistical tenets, to the great dishonour of God, the scandal of the Christian religion, and of the university, it is unanimously assented to by the Vice Chancellor and heads, that he be forthwith expelled the University."

He was accordingly expelled: but, on his manifesting an inclination to retract his opinions, he was ordered to draw up a formal recantation. This, after undergoing some alterations by the Vice Chancellor and heads, was publicly read by him before the university, at Great St. Mary's, July 25, 1669. It may be seen at large in Mr. Masters's History of Bene't College. Mr. Scargill was, perhaps, drawn by that magnet, that has a wonderful power on the human heart, a magical effect in working conversions.

Εγω γὰρ ἀποδείξω σε τὰ Διὸς πολὺ

Μείζον δυνάμενον.

Plut. Aristoph.

For I will shew that you possess more power
Than mighty Jove,

says old Cremylus to Plutus in Aristophanes.

Scargill was at least as sincere a convert as that Puritan, who, contrary to his convictions, professed his belief of episcopacy, and obtained a mitre. Peirce, in his *Vindiciæ Nonconformistarum*, copies this epigram, written on the death of the latter:—

Solatur frustra conjux, solantur amici,

Et medicum accersi sedulo quisque jubet.

Sed dare solamen nemo, dare nemo salutem

Te præter poterit, Rex Jacobe, mihi.

Quæ corpus gravat atq; animum simul: exue
mitram

Huic capitii hujus onus me premit et pemit.

My wife's and friends' consoling words are
vain,

Nor can the doctor's skill remove my pain.

Thine hand, O royal James, must aid im-
part,

And soothe the anguish of my guilty heart;

The mitre's weight, Oh! raise it from my
head,

This loads my soul, and sinks me to the
dead.

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No. CCI.—DR. SAUNDERSON, THE MATHEMATICIAN.

This extraordinary man lost his sight when but a year old; but, through the assistance of kind and attentive instructors, who read to him, he became early acquainted with some of the best Greek and Roman writers, and with such studies as are preparatory to the mathematics. He was, at length, one of the best mathematicians in England. He was of Christ-college.

He obtained his degrees and rank in the University out of the usual order; and was appointed Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the room of Whiston. The latter being deprived for some religious opinions, and Saunderson being no friend to divine revelation—in like manner as Dr. Halley, Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, Saunderson's contemporary;—it was remarked, that as Whiston was set aside on account of too much religion, Saunderson was preferred for having none at all. Saunderson's talents and attainments, however, did, in the judgment of Sir Isaac Newton himself, eminently qualify him for the professor's chair, whatever he might think on religious matters; and he was much admired for his regard to veracity both in profession and practice.

A blind man giving lectures in optics was a singular phenomenon, and might appear incredible, except to such, as are aware, that this science is taught by help of what is tangible; that in proportion as man is defective in one sense, he is often almost wonderfully gifted with another; and that blindness is favourable no less to reflection, than to memory, and works of imagination.

Οφθαλμοὺς μὲν ἀμερσε, δίδου δ' ἡδεῖαν αὐδὴν.
Hom.

Robb'd him of eyes, but gave the charm of
song.

It is remarkable, that though Saunderson was known to be an unbeliever, he desired to receive the communion before he died, which reminds us of Socrates's last request, *Καὶ Ἀλεκτρυονα Ἀσκληπιαδίω.*

No. CCII.—DR. MARK AKENSIDE.

Dr. Akenfide, the author of the *Pleasures of Imagination*, born in 1721, had, we believe, the rudiments of his education under Mr. Dawes, the learned author of *Miscellanea Critica*. He afterwards studied both at Edinburgh and Leyden, at the latter of which places he took his Doctor's degree. On his return to England, he was admitted by Mandamus, to the degree
of

R

of M. D. And this is all the relationship he bears to Cambridge.

He was an excellent scholar, and well acquainted with Greek literature. From his most splendid poem, the Pleasures of Imagination, and his Hymn to the Naiads, with the notes, it appears, he was a Platonist. He was intended for a dissenting minister, but soon relinquished the assistance which he received from some dissenting fund, in order to devote himself to studies, and a profession, more congenial to his taste. He was an ardent friend to liberty. The following little poem of his shews his turn of mind; that love of fame was his ruling passion.

On a Sermon against Glory.

Come, then, tell me, sage divine,
Is it an offence to own
That our bosoms e'er incline
To immortal Glory's throne?
For with me nor pomp nor pleasure,
Bourbon's might, Braganza's treasure,
So can Fancy's dreams rejoice,
So conciliate Reason's choice,
As one approving word of her impartial
voice.

If to spurn at noble praise,
Be the passport to thy heaven,
Follow thou those gloomy ways:
No such law to me was given.
Nor, I trust, shall I deplore me
Faring like my friends before me;
Nor an holier place desire
Than Timoleon's arms require,
And Tully's curule chair, and Milton's
golden lyre.

NO. CCIII.—DR. DARWIN.

Dr. Darwin, as we have already hinted, was of St. John's, a philosopher and a fine poet. His poetry addresses at once the reason—for it relates to science, and the imagination—for it is employed in fiction. The philosophy of Darwin, and the Calvinism of Cowper, were certainly different things: but each admired the other's poetry; and in this respect they manifested themselves to be true poets; *Testes veritatis* to each other—we mean of poetical truth. For poetry is not an affair of metaphysics, nor of philosophical calculation, any more than of straight lines or curves, of triangles or quadrangles, of circles, tangents, or secants.

NO. CCIV.—MR. GRAY.

Mr. Walpole, Lord Orford, who travelled with this poet, and to whom many letters in Mason's Life of Gray are addressed, used to say, that he was an unbeliever. On the other hand, in the

work alluded to, there is a letter of Gray's to Mr. Beattie, in which he speaks sarcastically and contemptuously of both Hume and Voltaire.—Whatever his religious sentiments might be, he appears to have been possessed of a disinterested, independent mind:

Beneath the good how far!
But far above the great!

NO. CCV.

There is such a thing as eternal truth. But in our conduct with fallible beings we should recollect that we also are fallible: in our sketches of different parties we have therefore had our eyes on truth, not as defined by metaphysicians, but according to its Saxon derivation; *that which a man thinketh*:—and here we learn candour—believing too that sincerity is moral perfection. A popular divine used to call sincerity Christian perfection.

NO. CCVI. *Epigrams by different Cantabs.*

When—for female ills indites,
Not careful what, but only how he writes,
The ladies, as the charming form they scan,
Cry, with ill-omen'd rapture, killing man!

The following is well-known to Cambridge men, and is worth being known out of Cambridge: we quote from memory, perhaps not quite correctly.

Omne ignotum pro magnifico.

On vilest hay the old Avaro feeds
His favourite horse, the first of noble steeds;
Fed in his paddock, in his stable born,
What vast ideas must he have of corn!

The following is addressed to a lady, who rallied the author, in verse, for addressing her, by letter, without the accustomed title:

And how can you say that I titles despise?
And how can you rally my fancies, as
rude?

Know you not, my fair friend, when you first
met my eyes,
That I call'd you *ingenious*, and still call
you *good*?

I have seen—and would swear by her eyes,
That she would be *wife*, though Minerva
were near;
And—is *lovely*, though Venus were by,
And so *kind*, I was tempted to call her *my*
dear.

Do I titles despise then?—No, no, I protest,
From what's useful and good will I never
depart—

Go, go, haunting world, and make show
with the rest,
For only such titles have place in my
heart.

E. R.

THE

THE POPULATION ACT.

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Cawrfe	391	451	1,285	1,338	771	101	2,623
Deuddwr	354	376	999	943	612	118	19,42
Llanfyllin	1,216	1,300	2,504	2,714	631	172	5,218
Llanidloes	1,505	1,595	4,130	4,714	3,096	2,068	8,814
Machynlleth	1,207	1,378	3,162	3,522	1,876	964	6,684
Mathrafel	883	1,068	2,403	2,538	1,507	806	4,941
Montgomery	761	831	2,170	2,266	1,513	656	4,486
Newtown	1,271	1,420	3,383	3,956	22 07	915	7,339
Pool	607	670	1,573	1,506	1,145	200	3,079
TOWN OF							
Pool	530	661	1,305	1,567	443	238	2,872
Total	8,725	9,750	22,914	25,064	13,802	6,233	47,978

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.

HUNDRED OF							
Castle Martin	1,195	1,348	2,799	3,510	2,376	560	6,309
Dewland	1,734	1,744	3,555	4,074	4,202	299	7,629
Dungledy	1,197	1,246	3,646	3,066	1,557	475	5,712
Kemefs	2,384	2,443	4,946	5,984	5,474	1,290	10,930
Kilgerron	718	741	1,676	1,849	1,416	203	3,525
Narberth	1,960	2,017	4,387	5,149	1,905	848	9,536
Roole	1,896	1,961	3,962	4,953	2,652	731	8,915
TOWN OF							
Haverford West	593	722	1,097	1,783	6	375	2,880
Tenby	192	226	338	506	—	65	844
Total	11,869	12,448	25,406	38,874	20,088	4,846	56,280

COUNTY OF RADNOR.

HUNDRED OF							
Colwyn	462	489	1,198	1,233	1,879	74	2,431
Kefellys	445	475	1,186	1,219	1,467	52	2,405
Knighton	771	833	1,800	1,859	1,804	246	3,659
Paincastle	686	752	1,620	1,690	1,510	157	3,310
Radnor	342	385	889	995	494	130	1,834
Rhaiader	610	663	1,703	1,737	171	103	3,440
TOWN OF							
New Radnor	359	390	951	970	1,295	127	1,921
Total	3,675	3,987	9,347	9,703	8,620	889	19,050

SUMMARY OF WALES.

PARISH, TO WNSHIP, OR Extra parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
County of Anglesey	6,679	7,058	15,775	18,031	9,766	2,614	33,806
..... Brecon	6,315	6,800	15,393	16,240	14,346	4,204	31,633
..... Cardigan	8,819	9,435	20,408	22,548	16,511	2,896	42,956
..... Carmarthen	13,449	14,876	31,439	35,878	32,862	4,343	67,317
..... Carnarvon	8,304	8,796	19,586	21,935	12,803	4,234	41,521
..... Denbigh	12,621	13,765	29,247	31,105	21,104	6,960	60,552
..... Flint	7,585	8,216	19,577	20,045	10,332	6,989	39,622
..... Glamorgan	14,223	16,596	34,190	37,335	18,515	6,903	71,525
..... Merioneth	5,787	6,576	13,896	15,610	10,308	2,711	29,506
..... Montgomery	8,725	9,750	22,914	25,064	13,802	6,233	47,978
..... Pembroke	11,869	12,448	25,406	30,874	20,088	4,846	56,280
..... Radnor	3,675	3,987	9,347	9,703	8,620	889	19,050
Total	108,055	113,303	257,178	284,368	139,062	53,822	541,546

CITIES OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY.							
London within the Walls..	10,224	16,229	37,020	38,151	14	23,659	75,171
London without the Walls	20,680	36,178	69,827	77,402	167	36,337	147,299
Out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey	56,207	93,886	163,899	200,627	5,011	69,632	364,526
City and Liberties of West- minster	18,231	40,833	71,301	86,909	278	35,031	158,210
Inns of Court, Extra Paro- chial	1,230	816	1,293	614	—	46	1,907
Parishes not within the Bills of Mortality	14,657	28,131	50,029	67,773	756	14,150	117,802
Total	121,229	216,073	393,369	471,476	6,226	178,855	864,845

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the SAP of some VEGETABLES, and on the MANNER in which the CARBON CIRCULATES in PLANTS, and is DEPOSITED in order to SERVE the PURPOSES of NUTRITION. By J. A. CHAPTAL, MEMBER of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE, &c.

THE phenomena exhibited by an analysis of the well-known sap of the euphorbia, naturally led me to examine and compare it with the juices extracted from different plants. The following results, which presented themselves in the course of these experiments, may enable us to deduce some important conclusions relative to their nutrition.

With the view of extracting the sap of the euphorbia, I employed three different methods.

1. I divided the stalks with scissars, and afterwards agitated them in cold water. By this process the sap was completely diluted, and held in suspension, imparting to the water a whitish tinge.

2. I embraced that season when the sap is in the most fluid state, and present in the greatest abundance, and, having carefully cut the stems of the euphorbia, I placed the divided extremities in such a position, that the white juice might drop into a flask provided for the purpose. By this method, although slow and troublesome, I collected at different times from nine to twelve decagrammes (three to four ounces) of this pure fluid.

To obtain this sap in the greatest quantity, it is necessary to cut the stem of the one year old shoots at their base, to perform this operation during the greatest heat of the day, and to press the stem between the fingers in the direction of the divided extremity. *The euphorbia cyparissias* of all other plants yields its juice in the greatest abundance.

3. Recourse was had to the aid of pressure, but in this case the juice is mixed with extractive matter, and exhibits a greenish colour. It also presents two phenomena, very different from the former: 1. When exposed in a vessel to the free air, it becomes covered with a membrane that may be raised up by the hand without being broken. This membrane is pretty consistent, possesses a certain degree of transparency, and does not become mouldy. On being removed, a second, possessing the same properties, is very quickly formed, and we can, in this manner, inspissate into pellicles or membranes the whole sap of this plant. 2. These membranes, dried in the air,

become very brittle, and are easily inflamed when brought into contact with other burning bodies. But when burned alone, the flame is very evanescent. 3. A boiling heat produces a precipitate in this fluid, which does not occur in the white pure juice extracted by the two former methods. It is proper to observe, that this precipitate becomes mouldy when exposed to the air, whilst that which is formed in the white sap undergoes no alteration. Fourcroy has already observed, that the membrane covering the juices of some vegetables, is insoluble in water, which he attributes to their contact and combination with oxygen. I shall briefly explain on what this phenomenon depends.

The white juice of the euphorbia obtained by the two first methods, and more especially by the second, is that which was made the subject of the following analysis.

This juice is so glutinous, that after handling the plant for sometime, the hands adhere to every thing with which they come into contact. The pure juice left for some time, either in open or close vessels, deposits a whitish matter, perfectly analagous in its form, colour, and consistence, to the caseous substance precipitated from milk by means of acids.

The sulphuric acid, poured upon the juice of the euphorbia, renders it of a dark orange colour, and produces in it, at the expiration of twenty-four hours, a white precipitate.

The nitric acid does not occasion any precipitate until after remaining at rest twenty-four hours.

The oxy-muriatic acid, passed through the white juice, produces, in a short time, a very copious white precipitate, leaving the supernatant fluid as limpid as water. When separated by the filtre, and afterwards dried, it is as white as the finest fecula, and undergoes no alteration by keeping.

The same acid, passed through the expressed juice, forms a similar precipitate, but which is of a greenish hue, and becomes, by exiccation, of a beautiful dark orange colour. It may be employed in the arts with the greatest advantage, being considered as a very agreeable colour. The supernatant fluid is in this case yellowish.

Potass and soda forms, with the white juice, a precipitate, at the end of twenty-four hours. Ammonia alone, mixed with the white juice, produces no alteration either in its colour or transparency; the mixture continues to preserve its original

ginal milky appearance. Alcohol forms a deposition in this juice. When this precipitate is separated, the remaining fluid furnishes, by evaporation, a small portion of an extract, which, in colour, and odour, resembles that of opium; one thousand decagrammes of pure juice of euphorbia yield 343.75 of precipitate, 20.83 of extractive matter, and 635.42 of pure water.

The precipitate formed in all these cases appeared to me to deserve particular attention; and as I obtained it more pure, in greater abundance, and with more facility, by means of the oxy-muriatic acid, I chiefly employed it in the following experiments:

No sensible alteration is produced on this precipitate, either by cold or warm water.

It is converted into carbon while it swells on the fire.

Neither its consistence nor colour is changed by exposure to the air.

Having prepared three matrasses, I put into each of them twenty-five grammes of precipitate of euphorbia, well washed. Upon the first I poured 133 grammes of pure alcohol; as much liquid and concentrated potash upon the second; and the same quantity of ammonia upon the third.

After being digested in a temperature of 16° during forty-eight hours, the alcohol appeared of an opal colour, while the potash was unchanged, and the ammonia had assumed a milky hue.

The consistence, the volume, and the colour of these precipitates underwent no sensible alteration.

Having exposed the three matrasses to the heat of a sand-bath, the alcohol dissolved the greatest part of the precipitate, and the addition of water rendered the solution very milky.

The insoluble residuum weighed 8.33 grammes; this residuum, boiled with fresh alcohol, experienced no diminution. Alkalies seemed to produce on it no change whatever. The residue, which was insoluble in alcohol, possessed all the characters of the fibre.

The precipitate from the sap of the euphorbia is then composed of one-third of a fibrous, and two-thirds of a resinous substance. These two substances are soluble in water, with the acid of the extractive principle.

Oxygen gas, caloric, acids, fixed alkalies, alcohol, and rest, can break this combination, and separate the precipitate from the extractive principle.

One of the most remarkable properties of the precipitate from the sap of the euphorbia, is that of its perfectly combining with oils, and forming with them glutinous and saponaceous compositions; the properties of which particularly deserve our attention.

In order to produce this combination, the precipitate must be washed with boiling water, and afterwards triturated in a mortar with a fixed oil; the union takes place with considerable difficulty, and it is very troublesome to render the composition consistent; but if we add, by degrees, some water, and continue the same degree of trituration, the mixture thickens, grows clammy, and assumes a very white colour. The water in this case, as in the formation of soap, acts as a kind of intermedium in facilitating the union. The proportion of water that may be employed is not, however, unlimited. The first we pour in is readily incorporated with the mass, but this union becomes more and more troublesome, till at last the composition is fully saturated.

This composition always preserves a soft consistence; it acquires a pale yellow colour by standing, and a portion of the water which seemed to be perfectly incorporated with the mass, appears in smaller bubbles on its surface.

This precipitate decomposes, although slowly, a solution of soap.

The expressed juice containing the fibrous and extractive principle, does not form a similar combination with oils.

An infusion of galls, and a solution of alum, employed instead of water to facilitate the combination of the precipitate with the oil, produced the same effect as that fluid.

This combination between the precipitate and the oil, I shall henceforth denominate *fibrous soap*, although fully aware there is a great difference betwixt it and common soap.

This composition, boiled with a decoction of madder, is neither dissolved nor separated, but it assumes a deep orange colour.

This soap is neither soluble in water nor in alcohol.

It is wholly dissolved by agitation with potash, and, if it thickens after standing, it may be re-dissolved by agitating it anew.

All the juices analogous to that of the euphorbia, treated in the same manner, furnished nearly similar results.

That of the *chelidonium* immediately becomes yellow on exposure to the air; it

it soon afterwards thickens, and assumes an orange colour, which changes into a brown. This juice is not easily diluted in water, when it has been previously exposed to the action of the air; under such circumstances, this liquid becomes greenish, and frothy. The oxy-muriatic acid changes its colour to a citron yellow; the precipitate is of an orange colour, and the supernatant fluid remains yellow.

After having subjected all these juices to repeated experiments, I collected some from plants of a very different nature, with a view of exposing them to the same trials. The milky juice of those seeds termed *emulsive*, the juice of the *joubarbe* (house leek) and some other herbaceous plants, and a decoction of some vegetables with woody stems, appeared to me well calculated to answer my intentions.

The juice of the emulsive grains, through which I passed the oxy-muriatic acid, instantly deposited a considerable quantity of white clots, which fell to the bottom of the vessel. The same precipitate is formed in it by acids and alcohol.

This precipitate, like that of the euphorbia, is partially dissolved in alcohol, and the insoluble residuum partakes of all the characteristics of the fibrous substance.

This precipitate combines more readily with oils than that of the euphorbia; and this composition is not so easily incorporated with water.

The juice of the house leek, extracted by means of water, becomes yellow by the action of the oxy-muriatic acid, and a light substance is separated from it, which ascends to the surface of the fluid, forming on it a whitish scum, similar to that which is produced when the fluoric acid abandons the siliceous during its solution in water. This scum is acted upon by oils, and the other solvents, in the same manner as the precipitates already mentioned.

The juices of *saintfoin*, of *galega*, and of *lucerne*, after becoming extremely viscous, and disagreeable to the smell, in consequence of fermentation, grew yellowish by the action of the oxy-muriatic acid, and were precipitated.

All the vegetable juices subjected to the same experiments exhibited analogous phenomena; the difference uniformly consisted in the greater or less quantity of the matter precipitated, and the rapidity or slowness with which it was obtained. A fact, however, worthy of observation is, that the juices obtained by expression, and those procured by decoction, yield precipitates of different cha-

acters, as the ligneous principle, in that procured by the former method, is buried in too great a quantity of the extractive matter, from which it must be freed before it can be rendered soluble in oil. A second observation, of which the consequences are directly applicable to the phenomena of vegetation, is, that the seeds yield a greater quantity of precipitate than any other part of the vegetable.

Nature appears to have accumulated in them the fibrous or carbonaceous principle to afford ready nourishment, and in order to facilitate the evolution of the embryo plant.

If we recollect the results of the phenomenon, which those fluids of the human body that are essentially nutritive exhibit, we must necessarily be struck with their identity. The milk is decomposed by the same agents, and produces a precipitate of the same texture, as that of vegetables. This precipitate is likewise insoluble in water. It is soluble in oil, and contains, equally as the other, a portion of the fibrous principle. The supernatant fluid in both is clear, limpid, and slightly impregnated with a saline, and extractive principle. The only difference consists in the very dissimilar elements of these compositions, which after the first analysis, and when they are subjected to more delicate experiments, exhibit very different phenomena.

The blood still more fully displays this analogy between the animal and vegetable structure.

Here the fibrous substance is precipitated by cold alone; and when we endeavour to impede the separation by agitating this fluid, whilst yet warm, and afterwards passing through it the oxy-muriatic acid gas, each bubble concretes or solidifies every portion of it with which it comes into contact, so that the whole of the liquid is converted into a solid mass of greyish bubbles, without any residuum of fluid, since the fibre and albumen have wholly passed into a concrete state.

From the different phenomena exhibited in the experiments we have related, some consequences may be deduced tending to throw much light on the use of vegetable dyes, as well as to furnish some principles respecting animal and vegetable nutrition.

We have seen that the fibrous substance precipitated from vegetable juices mixed with oils, produces a solid composition insoluble in water, alcohol, &c. May we not deduce from this fact the theory of that practice, prevalent amongst dyers,

of

of impregnating the cotton or thread with oil, in order to dispose it to take on a permanent colour.

We have farther observed, that the precipitate from the expressed juice does not readily combine with oil, which fully explains why cleansing is essential previously to the operation of dyeing cotton or thread; because, by these means, the bare fibre is presented to the oil, which combines with it; and the colour to be produced is more durable, and more brilliant, in proportion to the accuracy with which this operation has been executed.

If we next attend to the phenomena of nutrition, we must be convinced that all these principles may be inferred from them which we had previously assumed.

An analysis of vegetables exhibits to us only three elements; carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The number and proportion of these principles occasion all the varieties, shades, and modifications which produce the different products of vegetation.

Observation demonstrates that water and carbon are the two essentially nutritive principles of vegetables; thus hydrogen and oxygen are really formed by the decomposition of water, whilst the carbon proceeds from the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances.

Analysis still farther convinces us, that the fibre, separated from all extraneous matter, is almost solely an aggregate of carbon.

But in what manner is the carbon carried into the body of the plant? by what means does it circulate through it, and concur in its nutrition? The solution of these problems naturally flows from the above principles.

It is well known, that pure carbon, or that which is used in our workshops, mixed with pure dry earth, is incapable of supplying any nourishment to plants; and it is equally certain, that when dead vegetables are decomposed to such a degree, that their texture and consistence are destroyed, living vegetables derive from them all the principles of nutrition. The difference appears to proceed from this; that, in the last case, the carbon remains uniformly dissolved in the oily, extractive, resinous, or alkaline principle; and the water, which has the faculty of dissolving, or diluting these natural combinations, serves as a vehicle to circulate them throughout every part of the vegetable system wherein the operation of digestion and nutrition is fully perfected.

We have seen that air, heat, acids, and

rest, alone are sufficient to precipitate the carbon in such a manner that the agents are every where diffused, which facilitate the connection of the fibre, and secure the increase and nutrition of the vegetable. The principle of life which regulates and animates every organ, accurately disseminates this nutritive principle; it modifies the action of external agents, and influences all the operations of the living system, in the same manner as the chemist directs the operations of his laboratory, and modifies the results by varying the form and number of his re-agents.

These general principles of nutrition once established, it is easy to conceive that hydrogen, carbon, or oxygen, predominate in the vegetable, according to the nature of the soil, the exposure of the plant, the temperature of the climate, and the proportion in which these three nutritive principles are presented to it.

It must hence be evident, that, in animals, nutrition is regulated by the same laws. Here the fibrous principle is dissolved in gelatinous albumen; and air, rest, and acids, are all equally capable of precipitating it. The albumen itself, which forms a second very abundant nutritive principle, becomes concrete by the action of air, according to the ingenious opinion of Fourcroy; and, perhaps, the air, which penetrates the human body, through a variety of different inlets, is destined to precipitate, and solidify, the fibrous and albuminous substance.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT being in contemplation to pull down one of our great hospitals for the reception of lunatics, and to rebuild it in a more convenient situation, I take the liberty, through the medium of your Journal, of offering to the public a few observations, on some points in the treatment of lunacy, which have, hitherto, not been sufficiently attended to; or, as I conceive, not rightly understood. In the erection of a lunatic hospital, the first object, without doubt, is security; next to this, and equally important, are, good ventilation, all possible convenience for cleanliness (for which purpose a warm and cold bath should be constructed), and, I believe, I may add warmth. It has long been an opinion, that cold is serviceable in the cure of madness; and, in consequence of this, the whole ward has been exposed, during the most intense frosts, to the rigour of the open air. The good effects of such a practice are by no means certain; for many

ny maniacs have been exposed, for a great length of time, to a considerable degree of cold, without having their symptoms at all relieved; and even should it be admitted that some patients have done well under such treatment, it would by no means justify its indiscriminate adoption. It would, surely, therefore, not only be humanity, but good medical practice, to subject such patients only, as the physician may direct, to this severe remedy, and to make the wards, in general, of a comfortable and moderate temperature. The assertion, that maniacs do not suffer from cold, cannot be admitted as an objection to a humane attention to this point, as that can only be understood of those who labour under a total alienation of mind.

Another question, well worthy of the consideration of persons concerned in such an erection, is, "how far the indiscriminate mixture of cases, and freedom of communication between the patients, is serviceable or detrimental?" The present practice of the hospital in question admits of this intercourse, in its fullest extent; and it is asserted that the patients mutually laugh each other out of their absurdities. This I can, by no means, believe to be the case: on the contrary, it cannot fail, in an high degree, to retard their cure, if not entirely to prevent it. It is laid down as a general principle, that the place of confinement should present as few objects of sight and hearing as possible. But where this communication amongst the patients is allowed, they are in the midst of a perpetually changing scene, and, at every instant, ideas are presented to their distracted imagination, sufficiently in themselves perplexed to derange the most fixed and sedate mind. The violence of the raging maniac is, of course, restrained; but this prevents him not from venting his passion, in oaths and angry words, upon his fellow-sufferers, who surround him. To say nothing of the injury he himself sustains by this, what effect must such a scene of noise and violence have upon the minds of those exposed to it? Little or nothing is done towards the cure of these diseases by medicine, in any of our lunatic hospitals (occasional bleeding and purgatives, or small doses of gentian, are the principal means tried in any of them). If, then, any advantage is to be obtained, it must be by applications to the mind; and how can recourse be had to them where the patients are indiscriminately confined together? If, however, this must be the case, some good might, perhaps, be done by classing them, and putting such only toge-

ther as may be supposed to correct each other. For this purpose, the wards should be small and numerous, and should have apartments adjoining them, in which the patients should, at least, sleep alone, and to which they may, upon bad behaviour, be confined. The raging infuriate madman should, by no means, be brought into the sight of the other patients, but be excluded from light, noise, and every circumstance that can, in any way, excite emotion or passion in his mind. Again, it is a question, whether or no some labour should not be enjoined in establishments of this sort. It is reasonably concluded, that the indolence in which persons in confinement pass their time, must help to fix, by repetition, the absurd ideas and false combinations which constitute the disease, and thus, in a great degree, render their insanity permanent. It is, on the other hand, objected, that such labour necessarily requires tools, which would afford the maniac means of his own or his companions' destruction. Some plan, however, might, surely, be adopted, by which, with strict vigilance, such an objection might be obviated. Under this head may be mentioned books: these might usefully be employed, especially in fixing the attention of those persons who are, in popular language, termed flighty. To this end, a regular task should be set: arithmetic, and dry heavy subjects, with some closeness of reasoning, should be chosen, and the patient be compelled to give an account of what he is reading. To the victim of melancholy, poetry, comedies, and enlivening pictures of nature, should be given, and his mind constantly be directed to the brightest side of humanity, particular care being taken to avoid the subject of his hallucinations. The females might be employed upon needlework; and when the disorder is slight, they might, perhaps, be entrusted with some of the domestic duties of the place. Regulations like these would, no doubt, require many attendants, and would somewhat increase the expence of the establishment. To many they may appear too minute, and unworthy the attention of the philosopher or the physician: in such an opinion I can by no means join. Little has hitherto been done towards the cure of madness; and, in our present ignorance, nothing should be left untried that is likely to be of the smallest use: many more particulars might, indeed, be enumerated; but I have, perhaps, already trespassed too long on your readers' attention, and shall only add, that, as in these diseases, especially

cially, we must administer to the individual case, the physician of the establishment should have the fullest liberty to order any diet or regimen, and to make any arrangements that he may think necessary; a confidence by no means unworthy of the man to whom the welfare of the objects of the institution is entrusted.

μ.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON MODERN TOURS,
and the MODES OF TRAVELLING IN
WALES, with EXTRACTS from a real
ITINERARY.

THE last century, sufficiently fertile in novelties, produced one, which has been pursued with great avidity, and carried into very ridiculous extremes. It is that of Tour-making and Tour-writing. The lakes in the North, and the mountains and cascades in Wales, have attracted crowds of the idle and opulent; who, merely incited by fashion, have transported the luxury of the metropolis into these rude regions, and, by their temporary, but frequently repeated, visits, have corrupted the simple manners of the inhabitants. Every trick of rapacity practised on the great roads in England, is now well known to the landlord of the meanest ale-house in the most retired village, apparently excluded even from the vices of mankind.

Such is the injury done to national morality; but the subject of my present complaint is the outrage committed against taste and common sense, in the vamped and bolstered description either of circumstances of daily occurrence, and the plainest matter of fact, or of scenes composed of the simplest or most obvious forms in nature.

The first Lord Lyttelton and Mr. Gray published letters on the very superior scenery of the Principality, and excited a very laudable desire in the lovers of picturesque beauty, to see for themselves, and in their own country, what had been neglected by cold indifference, or fastidiously overlooked by those who would not allow any fine natural picture to exist, excepting in Italy or Switzerland. Artists, instead of studying the works of Salvator or Lorraine, or wandering among the Apennines, were induced to investigate the grand features of North Wales; and every annual exhibition bears honourable testimony of the progressive excellence of the English school of landscape.

Those sublime objects, which Wilson transferred to his canvas in his native province, scarcely less wild than those copied by Salvator in Calabria, excited a rational

astonishment, and a happy emulation in the rising age. Few, indeed, are the present professors of landscape who have not, very wisely, dedicated their summers to a ramble among the Welsh mountains, and with infinite advantage to the arts. As they are usually pedestrians, and economists, and delineate, instead of describe, what they see, the evils I regret are by no means to be attributed to them.

It is with the "verbal painters" that I have to do; gentlemen who, having perused the florid, but strictly scientific, pages of Gilpin, imagine themselves possessed of his previous knowledge, and that, by the rash accumulation of glittering words and epithets, a description may be written from which a painter might compose. This contemptible species of authorship has been lately practised, till the town has been completely nauseated with it; and, as far as truth (or even *verisimilitude*) is requisite, may have been equally well performed without quitting, for a moment, "the rural cottage at Pentonville," with the aid of Carey's Road Book, and a few trivial accounts of castles and abbies. Sonnets on Snowden may, we know, be indited in the Strand.

Allowing that the journey has been actually made, the hasty sketches committed to the note book supply but meagre materials for a more detailed account; in which false sentiment and fancy may play all their tricks, at the expence of truth and nature.

After having read, with attention, some of the more popular of these Tours, I determined, in the summer of 1803, to follow a certain route; and taking one or two of these extraordinary performances in the chaise, to examine the description by the real object, and to sift out a few grains of truth from the chaff of inflated diction.

I now proceed to offer you my own journal, from the neighbourhood of Brecon to the frontiers of Salop, noting circumstances as they happened, and places as they appeared. Ye bombastic fabricators "of airy nothing"—

"Mark how a plain unvarnished tale
May set you down." !!!

August 31, 1803.—Sent a letter to "mine host (I presume, facetiously called) Longfellow," for a chaise which he remembered to *forget*—a very fine day lost.

"Though we wish'd in such haste to set off
to Brecon,
We found 'twas in vain without host to
reckon."

September 1.—Commenced our journey favourably. Tretowr lay to the right,
and

and Llanffred, with its round tower, above the Usk, and the mournful family of yews, which flourish in Welsh churchyards. We dined at the said *Longfellow's*, and had a specimen of the prevarication which a Welsh landlord can practise. The room we dined in had a hole in one corner, broken through the floor to the passage below, to which I attribute many twitches of a rheumatism. This is too natural a communication to have been made to the public by the professed writers from nature, who run about the world "gleaning" what has been wisely thrown away, and whose stupendous details deal only in the "horrid agreeable." In the evening we reached Bualt, over a dreary mountain road, and were shown into a large and dirty room, in which were several companies. The Welsh, I presume, are partial to miscellaneous society, and very gregarious. Bualt consists of a low and nasty street; the bridge is large, the river almost dry, and the wood formerly on its banks entirely cut down.—Where are the scenes which emulate the pencil of Salvator? An execrable road, paid for as a turnpike, brought us to Rhaider Gwy, at the rate of three miles an hour; but the frequent and fine pictures formed by the mountains and the torrent river Wye, as certain tourists would quote from Shakespeare,

"Made the hard way sweet and delectable."

Having consulted our valuable guides, *in octavo*, which promised "a comfortable inn, we little expected to be set down at the only alehouse, such a one as the most desolate village in England would not be proud of. Such was the exterior; but as truth and candour shall dictate every syllable of this itinerary, I must own that the fare was not bad. Upon inquiring after a chaise, the reply precluded us from all hopes, at least for several days. A bargain was to be made with the postboy. He only demanded, that all his expences should be paid, both going and returning, nineteen miles, to the Devil's Bridge. The landlord confirmed the *douceur*, at one guinea. This extortion is to be expected at every stage, and a slight specimen of the rapacity practised upon the English traveller, missed (poor unfortunate!) by what he has read of the cheapness of accommodations, and the native simplicity of the Welsh character.

Our unanimous exclamation was, "let us go and see the wonderful waterfall of the Wye!" Instead of the deafening cataract, we heard only the tinkling (or, with your leave, Messrs. Tourists, *piddling*) rill.

From the bridge of one arch we saw an expanse of rugged stones, and a few large masses of grey granite, over which, in a narrow channel, a little water dribbled in a parsimonious stream. So much for the Wye and its Alpine appendages. The voracious Mr. W——r talks of "cheerful white cottages at Rhaider." A successful attorney, no *unusual character in Wales*, has whitewashed his house, the only one we could descry; the other huts were constructed with mud walls, grey slate, or painted boards. Nothing habitable or inhabited can present a more finished picture of desolation. The accommodations above stairs were very moderate, but it is too soon to complain—"O! *passi graviora!*"

From Rhaider we reached the Devil's Bridge in five hours, with four horses to the chaise for the greater part of nineteen miles, having ascended a mountain of six miles, from which the prospects were so grand, as to be lost in an endless variety of masses. A fog then came on, and, in plain truth, we could have formed just as accurate a notion of the summit of a mountain from a garret window in London, between two smoky chimnies.

At Cwm Istwith, near Mr. Johnes's, at Hafod, the road began to improve, and shewed some symptoms of the influence of an opulent and spirited man. We dismounted at a vile hovel, ensigned with the "Three Crows," of high heraldic dignity among the ancient Britains. A party of cits from Cateaton street, having just launched a chariot, were taking the fashionable tour through North Wales, and had pre-occupied the best room and all the beds, save and except a truckle, and we were five persons. The host, an exact counterpart of a German boor, promised to procure us accommodations at a farmhouse, and we were fain to trust ourselves under his comfortless roof.

At this Bridge of the Devil, who wishes to stay,
Will find cheating and filth, and the Devil to pay.

Another party were on the point of departure, who were travelling on a romantic, but not irrational, plan. It consisted of a gentleman, his wife, and sister, on foot, with a poney and panniers, and a servant to lead it. They told us, that their pursuit was botany and taking views, and were preparing to ascend the heights of Plimlimmon. The contrast between these was very striking.

The cataract of the river Mynach, under the bridge, is truly a tremendous object,

jest, as a piece of mock scenery. The dry summer had greatly prevented the effect of the whole, but the cascade was still sufficiently considerable to astonish even the most phlegmatic visitor. Another fall of the Rhidoll is particularly well seen from a window in the inn: as the acclivities are very numerous, and covered with dwarf wood, forming several deep dells, which open to a center, they are very singular and beautiful. I was reminded by those above the Rhidoll, of St. Vincent's rocks, at Bristol Wells; but here is no bare face of rock of any great extent. The modern bridge was constructed, about forty years since, upon the old one, which is said to have been built by the monks of Strata Florida, and the merit of the performance is now transferred from them to the Devil. There is, however, scarcely a mountainous country in Europe in which he has not employed himself as usefully, according to tradition.

Hint for a Description.

"The eye, mistrusting, asks if this be Wales?"

Take *quantum suff.* of strong expressions, such as "archetypes of nature—thundering cataracts, gloriously irregular—noises loud and ruinous"—"leaping waters, precipitated in an almost inexpressible duction"—"stupendous chasms—incessant repercussions," &c. &c. bottle them for use, or, if to be applied in a *solid state*, they may be mixed together, after the manner of *salmagundi* or *hog's pudding*, and they will produce an admirable specimen of fine writing. *N. B.* This family receipt, formerly in the possession of Mr. C. has been used with great success by the peripatetic Mr. W. Mr. M. and the Cambrian Director, &c.

No chaise to Aberystwith could be procured for three or four days, and although forced to remain, we were much gratified by views of nature, in her wildest form. We visited Hafod, where Mr. Johnes has improved his wooded valleys, and cut paths, with great judgment, above the torrent river Ystwith, and its frequent cascades. Before the approach to the house is a very noble theatre of wood, rising to the summit of the mountain, which rivals many in the Appennines. Mr. Johnes has adopted no particular style of architecture. His house is a sort of *Morisco*, or *whim castle*, with no pretensions to regular Grecian, Gothic, or Chinese. The apartments are, notwithstanding, well proportioned, and spacious. The library is an octagon, lighted from a cupola, with

a gallery supported by marble columns of the correct Doric order, and opening to a conservatory. There is a fine collection of books, chiefly relating to virtue and the belles lettres, with many curious editions of Froissart, of which Mr. Johnes is about to favour the world with a translation, and which he pursues "*con amore*." The effect of the whole is extremely imposing, and, as a temple of the Muses, is not too large to be habitable and useful.

Returning to the Devil's Bridge, we continued our route over the mountains, which gave us a view of the sea, and the points of Cader Idriis and Plinlimmon.

It is worthy of remark, to those who talk of the improved state of society and manners in South Wales, that the farmer, at whose house we slept, who is a man of wealth, and had a stock of 5000 sheep, though he had rebuilt it, some years since, has not yet whitewashed any of the rooms—such are his ideas of comfort, by no means peculiar. (*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

*Nec minimum meruere decus, vestigia Græcæ
Ausi deferere.*

IT is a subject of regret that among the translators who have endeavoured to bestow an English dress on the authors of Greece and Rome, so few have devoted their time to Greek inscriptions, and other fragments bequeathed to us by the earliest antiquity. Some have even taken umbrage at the term *Epigram*, as bestowed improperly on a composition containing generally neither point nor equivocation, but a simple memorial of facts not unfrequently trivial, of persons inglorious, or places unknown.

From a specimen of the worst Epigrams made by the later collectors, Lord Chesterfield was probably led into the error of uttering his interdiction against the whole body. Nay, such was that nobleman's vivacity of thinking and speaking, that he not improbably formed his opinion from a hint dropped in conversation, and not from any intimate acquaintance with the species of composition which he has most inconsiderately reviled. A few of his Lordship's admirers caught the idea, and ignorance and stupidity joined in the hue and cry, led on by fashion and ability.

The exploded epigrams found an admirer in Dr. Johnson, who employed his last moments in translating several of them into Latin with elegance and fidelity. And Mr. Cumberland has presented us, in his
Observer,

Observer, with some which he has rendered into our own language but more particularly of the fragments which have come down to us from the comic poets.

Let those who object to the word *epigram*, refer to any book of etymology, and satisfy their doubts; but let them not object to seeing them in an English dress, since they are the very men and women of all others, who should own themselves indebted to the translator.

Men of genius have instructed the two great epic Poets to sing in English numbers. Even Horace, who combines all the gaiety of the most gay, with the thoughtfulness of the most serious, who illustrates the greatest variety of subjects with expressions for ever new and varying; even the facetious, yet profound, the refined, yet nervous, Horace has met with imitators, paraphrasts and translators. That any person should have revolted from a task which requires talents seemingly so opposite, I should not have been surprized, as I consider Horace in the light of a standing argument against the assertion made by Locke, which prohibits wit from making an alliance with judgment.

Aut acrem flammæ sonitum dabit, atq. ita
vinclis
Excidet, aut in aquas tenues dilapsus abibit.

At one time he is all dignity, at another playful or satyrical; and even should his imitator preserve consistency thus far, he will elude the grasp in a shape as unlike these, as Theseus to Hercules. True it is, that nothing comprehends greater variety than the epigram, and as the charm of compositions so light and short is made up of novelty, surprize and elegance, the least deviation from the former even with the assistance of the two latter, is more reproachable than in longer compositions, and a failure in the latter totally inexcusable. In naturalizing these plants so flourishing in the atmosphere of Greece, many would have died as soon as transplanted—many would have assumed a hue less lively, and from wild flowers would have become plants of the hot-house; but some, doubtless, under skilful hands would have worn their former honours, with a diminution neither of colour nor of fragrance.

No place has given an asylum more secure to the banished Muses of Greece than our island—by no masters have her melodies been more faithfully and scientifically transposed to charm the ear, and dwell upon the heart. On casting my eye over the *Anthologia*, and Mr. Cumber-

land's Observer, I found that Ben Jonson has been twice indebted to Greek hints for two of his most successful pieces. From a Greek inscription of two lines he has taken a thought on which he has dilated, and judiciously too, to five times the number. The verses are inscribed to Euripides, by Ion:

Οὐ σὸν μνημα τὸδ' ἔς' Εὐριπίδην ἀλλὰ σὺ τῷδε,
τῇ σῇ γὰρ δόξῃ μνημα τὸδ' ἀμπεχεται.

The lines of our countryman are inscribed to the memory of Michael Drayton, the poet. He thus addresses the "pious marble:"

"And when thy ruins shall disclaim
To be the treasurer of his name,
His name, that cannot fade, shall be
An everlasting monument to thee."

For the next discovery of imitation the world is indebted to Mr. Cumberland, who professes himself to be "much surprized at finding that our learned poet had been poaching in an obscure collection of love letters, written by the sophist Philostratus, in a very rhapsodical stile, for the purpose of stringing together a parcel of unnatural conceits." For this most popular and exquisitely beautiful song, to which Jonson has stood father, we are indebted to a pretty turn in letter xxiv, of Philostratus—ἐμοὶ δὲ μόνοις προτινε τοῖς ὀμμασι, εἰ δὲ βέλαι, τοῖς χεῖλεσι προσφερῆσαι, πληρὴ φιλημάτων τὸ ἐκπαῖμα, καὶ ὅπως δίδω, &c.—which ideas, together with the subsequent thoughts, are familiarised to us by the well-known song—

"Drink to me only with thine eyes."

And this also bears a strong resemblance to an epigram of Meleager's, of which the following is a pretty close translation.

Εἰμι μὲν ἔ φιλῶσινος

Farewel to wine—yet if thou bid me sip,
Present the cup more honour'd from thy lip.
Pour'd by thy hand, to rosy draughts I fly,
And cast away my stern sobriety.
For, as I drink, soft raptures tell my soul,
That Julia left a kiss within the bowl.

One of the few translated epigrams (that of Simonides on the tomb of Sophocles) excited a sensation so strong, that music was adapted to the words, and it is sung and admired by the beautiful and gay, who know not how far they are indebted, in this instance at least, to learning and genius, for the pleasure which they receive—ἡρεμ' ὑπὲρ τυμβῶσι Σοφοκλέος—

Angl. "Wind, gentle evergreen," &c.

One peculiar excellence belonging to those Greek inscriptions which are in honour of departed merit, is the happy elegance with which the name is inserted; and

and (it has been well said) that the lines inscribed by Pope to the illustrious dead, are "Epitaphs to let." Neither is the omission of name the only defect; the virtues which are so liberally bestowed on them, have no peculiar cast of character. They are "the scourge of knaves."—"Honourable courtiers."—"Statesmen, yet friends to truth."—"Uncorrupted e'en amongst the great;"—and, "They are all, all honourable men."—Yet the very persons whose fame it is designed to commemorate, are forgotten in the rhymes built to their immortality.

As the design of this essay is to encourage translations, and as no precept is equally forcible with example, I take the liberty of offering a few inscriptions, which in general will not be found liable to the objections offered against those of our admired countryman; and here I wish it to be understood that the structure of our language induces, or rather compels me to change the name, which would often impede the verse if admitted—*e. g.*—Clarissa—Heliodora—Zenophile; besides which objection to the admission of Grecian names (which only applies to very light and short poems), my intention of naturalizing the epigrams, and making them in some respects strictly English, would present another reason.

Ὅν γάμον, ἀλλ' Αἶδον, &c. MELEAGER.

Clarissa, when she loos'd her virgin zone,
Found in the nuptial bed her early grave;
Death claim'd the bridegroom's rites; to Death
alone

The treasure, promis'd to her spouse, she gave.

To sweetest sounds the happy evening fled,
The flute's soft strains, and hymeneal
choir;

At morn sad howlings echo round the bed,
And the glad hymns on quivering lips expire.

The very torches, that, at fall of night
Shed their bright radiance o'er the nuptial
room,

Those very torches, with the morning's light,
Conduct the lovely sufferer to her tomb.

Meleager is supposed to have written the following epigram on the death of his wife.

Δάκρυα σοι εἰς νεφέην.

Tears o'er my parted Thirza's grave I shed,
Affection's fondest tribute to the dead;
Flow, bitter sorrows, o'er a consort's shrine,
Pledge of the love that bound her soul to
mine;

Break, break my heart, o'erfraught with
bursting woe,

An empty offering to the world below:

Ah plant regretted—death, remorseless power,
With dust unfruitful, choak'd thy full-blown
flower.

Take, earth, the gentle inmate to thy breast,
And soft-embosom'd bid my Thirza rest.

The following inscribed to Anacreon, is evidently formed on the model of that inscribed by Simonides to Sophocles:

Θάλλοι τετρακορυμβοί; Ἀνακρέον' ἀμφιπύκνιστος;
Grow, clustering ivy, where Anacreon lies;
There may soft buds from purple meadows
rise;

Gush, milky springs, the poet's turf to lave,
And fragrant wine flow joyous from his
grave;

Thus charm'd his bones shall press their narrow
bed,

If aught of pleasure ever reach the dead.
In these delights he sooth'd his age above,
His life devoting to the lyre and love.

The following epigram is an exception to the rule of Dr. Johnson, which directs the insertion of the name. It is hoped that some other excellence may make amends for the omission. A father laments the death of a daughter at a time when he expected to have solemnized her nuptials.

Λεπτὰ σοι ἀντι γαμῶν ἐπιθυμία, &c.

Sweet maid, thy parents fondly thought
To strew thy bride-bed, not thy bier;
But thou hast left a world o'erfraught
With wiles, and toils, and many a tear:

For us remains a journey drear;
For thee a blest and calm repose,
Uniting in thy short career
The fruit of age—of youth the rose.

Having devoted my leisure hours for some time past to a perusal of the lighter pieces of Grecian poesy, I was insensibly led first to admire, and afterwards to attempt a translation of those which suited my taste—Matter swells under our hands—The translations which I have already finished are numerous: the pleasure of translating induced me to enquire into the history of the authors to whom I owed my amusement. All the knowledge we have gained in a favourite pursuit appears trifling while any thing remains to be known; and upon this principle I have drawn up an account from the first to the latest collectors, which, together with translated specimens, I will deal out in monthly succession.

In the two next numbers I propose giving a short account of the persons to whom we are indebted for the Anthologia, with a few select epigrams from the work itself.

NARVA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM totally unacquainted with any writer previous to Pliny the naturalist, by whom horse-shoes may be mentioned. But Suetonius, his contemporary, relates an anecdote in the twenty-third section of the Life of Vespasian, that is not entirely foreign to your Correspondent's query. He says, that Vespasian, being one day upon a journey, suspected his muleteer of dismounting to shoe his mules, only that he might afford delay to some one who sought the Emperor on legal business. Vespasian immediately asked the cost of shoeing, and (in the words of one of our old translations) articked for half. "*Mulionem in itinere quodam suspicatus ad calceandas mulas desilisse, ut adeunti litigatori spatium moramque præberet; interrogavit, quanti calceasset, pactusque est lucri partem.*"

Your's, &c. ATTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the numerous valuable uses of your excellent Miscellany, not the least important appears to me to be the opportunity it affords of giving universal circulation to observations on the state of our language, and of noticing such improper innovations as are apt to insinuate themselves into our common forms of speech, before they become so firmly rooted as to leave little hope of their removal. I have, therefore, much pleasure in finding that you very liberally afford room for occasional remarks of this kind.

I am led to this reflection by the account given in your last Obituary of the late well-known Italian dancing-master, Gallini, who is there denominated, and, I believe, ever since he was knighted in Italy, has been usually called, Sir John. — I have met with more than one instance of the same kind; and have particularly observed, that, in some late publications, the celebrated naturalist Linnæus is called Sir Charles. Now this growing practice appears to me to be a very gross impropriety. It is very true that Sir John or Sir William is the style of address to a British knight, but it is not so to an Italian *cavaliere*, or a Swedish knight of the Polar Star. In like manner, an English Baron is always styled my Lord, or his Lordship, and whenever we speak of a British Duke,

we say, his Grace; but to the foreign *noblesse* these titles are never applied. A French *Duc* or *Marquis* is simply *Monf. le Duc* or *Monf. le Marquis*; and what Englishman would ever think of addressing either of them as my Lord Duke or your Lordship? I believe, however, some of our newspapers did, once or twice, style Lord Nelson—his Grace the Duke of Bronte; but the absurdity was too glaring to last long, and is now universally dropped; and I own I can perceive no greater propriety in calling Signor Gallini Sir John, on account of his having been knighted by the Pope, than there would have been in addressing the late Doctor Dimisdale by the title of my Lord, because he was made a Baron by the Empress of Russia.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. S. H.
Jan. 3, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM sure many of your readers will participate in the pleasure I feel, when I inform you, that Captain Wilton, who, some years ago, brought Prince Lee Boo to England, has now brought over a Chinese, for the sole purpose of being instructed in European literature. His name is Young Saam Tak; he is about five and twenty, perfectly polite and amiable in his manners, and very interesting in appearance. He is fondly attached to the national habit of his country, which he constantly wears; and answers with the most obliging readiness such questions respecting the peculiarities of his countrymen as he can be made to comprehend, by the numerous strangers who visit him. He is at present at the Sierra Leone School at Clapham, where his progress in our language is necessarily slow, being unassisted either by an English master acquainted with the Chinese, or a vocabulary or dictionary of both languages. If any of your Correspondents could suggest a plan to facilitate his acquiring our language, or give information where books likely to promote his improvement, could be procured, they would perhaps assist in furnishing a key to vast stores of knowledge at present inaccessible, or forward the illumination of a mighty people, who, blinded by prejudice, have hitherto considered European literature unworthy their attention.

Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.
MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the PRINCE of PEACE, GENERALISSIMO of the SPANISH ARMIES. By a Gentleman lately returned from Spain.

DON Manuel Godoy was born at Badajos about the year 1766 or 1767, of parents, whose necessities were often relieved by the usual donation of soup, &c. at the Convents, and who were occasionally employed in secreting smuggled goods during the night. Many of the respectable inhabitants of that city are still living witnesses of the miserable situation of the Godoy family. Their connection with smugglers*, however, encreasing as the family acquired strength, it was doubtless that idea that first induced the two elder brothers, Luis and Manuel, to become soldiers in the king's life guards, where smuggling is carried on in the most open manner. Luis set out for Madrid and entered a private soldier in the life guards, where he had not done duty long before his portly figure caught the attention of the then Princess of Asturias, who enjoyed the honours of Queen, Charles III. being a widower. She began in her usual manner of sending him rich presents, such as a snuff-box of tortoise-shell, with her portrait set in gold, which was generally worth an ounce of Spanish gold, or 3l. 12s. sterling. Sometimes articles of much greater value, and sometimes a purse full of ounces of gold. At length she ventured to procure him a pair of colours, and Luis appeared a complete officer. During this time Manuel arrived; and his brother's success enabled him to keep him as a cadet rather than to enter as a private soldier, hoping that he should soon be able to procure him preferment. In the mean time the jealous eye of Charles III. regretting his error of forcing his son to marry, became every day more alert to the gross imprudencies of his daughter-in-law, and he beheld her attachment to this new-made officer with the most poignant indignation, and sent him immediately into exile, prohibiting his ever coming within twenty five leagues of Madrid, giving him however the command of a company in the militia of Extremadura, and also of an old fortress in that province. He was also promised the cross of the military order of Alcantara, but Charles's passion was too

violent to wait that ceremony, and he was dismissed with the nominal title of the order. This was the period when the family began to think seriously of nobility; and it was then that they found the noble appendage of *de Alvarez*. Whether the Godoys were originally of Alvarez, and had acquired a title to that seignory, which the vulgar pronunciation of the Extremadurians had originally contracted, and in fine omitted, is a question I have not found any Spanish antiquary disposed to resolve. It now rests on the *ipse dixit* of the Prince, and there exists no negative evidence. The exile of Luis was effected; and the Queen (the Princess of Asturias) with all the facility that one forgets a lady of easy virtue, forgot her lover in the pursuit of other gallants. It has been said, but erroneously, that her majesty kept sending him presents in his exile, by the hands of Manuel, who was introduced to her by the Duchess of Alva, under pretext of playing on the guitar; the latter circumstance is too ridiculous to require refutation: but the contrary is the fact, nor does it appear that the Queen ever saw Manuel till after the death of Charles III. Indeed she was too much occupied in meeting with gallants whom she could enjoy, without spending in fruitless efforts the time necessary to her other amusements. During the long banishment† of Luis, Manuel procured an appointment in the guards, and also had married an amiable young woman, by whom he has had four or five children. At length the death of Charles III. gave existence to the era of our hero's glory. On this event Luis, hoping to be recalled from exile, determined on addressing a loving memorial to her majesty, recalling to her memory the numerous tender pledges of his attachment, and his eagerness to again approach her person. The difficulty of presenting this memorial to the hands of

* Badajos has existed many years by smuggling only, there being no legal commerce pursued that can be avoided.

† The precipitation and rigour of banishment from the court of Madrid, present an example of merciless cruelty and tyranny: the *desferrados* are gone in an hour, no one knows where, no one dares to ask, and no one knows their former friends or connections, lest they should be involved in a similar fate. Nor does any one dare either to write or receive a letter. Thus a character, as popular in Madrid as some speakers in the House of Commons in London, will be precipitated in a day into an oblivion as great as if dead forty years. These are the blessings of absolute monarchy!

the Queen herself, was the only obstacle; and for this Manuel was deemed the most proper person. This he performed *con acierto**. Her majesty received the memorial most graciously, but was more struck with the young, bold, and brawny figure that presented it, than with the plaintive tale of an innamorato long since enjoyed. The Queen, after appointing a more convenient hour to take the matter into consideration, and to converse with him personally, dismissed Manuel with a present, which at once indicated her private feelings and personal attachment. From this period fortune seems to have borne him on her wings to the temple of Honour, as his advancement was as rapid as the smiles of that fickle goddess. Luis's exile was terminated, and he received a colonel's commission in the Guards. But a new office was created for Manuel, adjutant-general of the Life-guards, with the rank of major-general in the army. He had not held these situations long, till he succeeded, through the consummate address of the Queen, in ingratiating himself with the King, and was shortly after made a lieutenant-general in the army, and called upon to be one of his Majesty's ministers, in the capacity of first secretary of state. It was at this period that he acquired such a complete ascendancy over the King's mind, by doing every thing as he thought proper, without inquiring for his Majesty's approbation. This was so flattering to the King's natural indolence, which hates political affairs, that he resolved never after to have another minister; and that he should govern and direct the helm of the state as might be agreeable to his particular views. His Majesty felt grateful to the man who had thus relieved him from the burden of government, and he continued pouring honours and wealth upon his head. It was now that Manuel was to be ennobled, and it must be confessed, that he evinced address, in claiming nobility from his ancestors, rather than for his personal merit. Don Manuel Godoy de Alvarez was created a grandee of Spain of the first class, under the title of Duke of Alcudia: the king bestowing on him the royal domain of Alcudia, and also the revenues of four of the most wealthy military orders, which must have been rather above than below 100,000*l.* sterling a year. The now Duke of Alcudia found his power unlimited; his most distant relatives all placed in the most lucrative offices; the most trifling

favours of the court not to be obtained without his permission; and the ancient grandees of Spain paying their court to him, and attending his levees with equal assiduity as those of the King's. The Queen's liberality to him, at least in her personal favours, was unremitting; and their amours now became so common, so public, and so much in defiance of all decency or decorum, that I should be sorry to abuse the language in a description of their wanton excesses. The period of the war with France arrived, in which the Duke of Alcudia evinced more power than political sagacity. The Grand Council of Castille was summoned, which was then a spirited, liberal, and independent body. This council, with the brave Count de Aranda at its head, decided in favour of *defensive* measures, contrary to those of the duke. Their timidity or prudence greatly incensed the Duke of Alcudia, who, determined on *offensive* measures and on plunder, dissolved the council with great indignation, and banished the worthy Count de Aranda to Saragoza, where he survived just long enough to witness the disgrace and downfall of his country. Thus was the most noble and most ancient council in Europe annihilated by the puerile frenzy of a mushroom duke; a council instituted by Alonzo XI. and the conquerors of the Moors in the end of the 10th or beginning of the 11th century; a council too from whose bosom sprung some of the wisest and most salutary laws, conceived in a genuine spirit of humanity, justice, and I would say liberty, were the word intelligible. This ancient council, which pointedly admonished the emperor Charles V. and which repeatedly checked the sanguinary ambition of the Philips, is now no more. True, another under the same name has been called into existence, but it serves only to emblazon the shield of the Prince of Peace, and not to protect the rights and immunities of the nation. The war with France commenced, and during the time that the Spanish soldiers continued advancing into the French territories, they behaved with uncommon bravery, often fighting and conquering with two to three. The discordancy in the cabinet councils occasioned them to receive orders to retire immediately into the Spanish territory, and to act for the future on the *defensive* only. This order struck a panic through the whole army; and they conceived themselves insulted and betrayed, and never after fought either with inclination or courage. The frontier towns fell before the French almost on their approach; and there

* We have no word in English so emphatic as the above to express with effect.

there remained no alternative to save the country, but by making peace. This the short-sighted Duke thought could not be bought too dear under the circumstances, and consequently made a treaty, the folly of which posterity will lament. By this treaty the Spanish territory was curtailed; St. Domingo and Louisiana were delivered up to France; and an article was concluded, by which Spain was to furnish France with so many ships of the line, well equipped, whenever the latter power should be at war; and also to pay, support, and clothe 45,000 French soldiers to protect Spain, whether in war or peace. For this treaty the besotted Charles IV. made our hero *Principe de la Paz, y Capitan General de los Exercitos Espannoles por Tierra y por Mar*; giving him at the same time new domains, and the revenues of several ruined monasteries. Hitherto the impropriety of the Prince's conduct seems the natural consequence of his ignorance; but as his power and titles increased, his character appears marked with traits of treachery, cruelty, and tyranny, which can never be erased. I allude to his treatment of Don Gaspar Melchior de Hevellanes*; a man of taste and genius; a philosopher, statesman, and agriculturist, not inferior to any other in Europe. He originally courted, admired, and became the assumed friend of this philosopher, and afterwards, without any other cause than his superior talents, which were uniformly directed by wisdom and penetration to the renovation of his unhappy country, became his most cruel and inveterate enemy, condemning him causelessly to a miserable prison in Mallorca, where he was precipitated from the first secretary-of-state, denied all communication with his friends, (even with his wife) and the use of pen, ink, and paper, and where he still drags out a miserably solitary existence. The cruel and unjust sufferings of this most worthy man will for ever stain the character of our hero with infamy and detestation. His conduct to two other respectable characters, but of less notoriety, was equally criminal and ferocious, falsely accusing them of partiality to the English.

About this period, his whimsical marriage with one of the Princesses Royal took place. His power now being absolute, and quite independent of the Queen, his contempt for her increased daily; which she perceiving, and never being able to discover whether he was married, proposed to her *Manuelito* (a diminutive of great tenderness in Spanish), in the public

levee, to marry one of the Princesses, then present, to whom she pointed. The Prince answered, "that he was always ready to receive the favours of her Majesty;" and the then Archbishop of Toledo (an Italian) being present, the nuptials were celebrated immediately. This was the completion of his power.

At the re-establishment of the Pope, he obliged the Bishops of Spain, who had enjoyed the authority of Popes in their respective districts, during the interregnum, to tender their obedience to the new Pope, who in return constituted him "Protector of the holy Catholic Faith;" and the Archbishop of Toledo, who celebrated his nuptials, was translated to Rome, with a Cardinal's hat. The present Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain, Louis de Bourbon, is his matrimonial uncle. On the declaration of the unprovoked and unjust war against Portugal, our hero placed himself at the head of the soldiers, as Generalissimo of the army; but his principal and only achievement was breaking up some convents of women, and dispersing the nuns throughout the country; a conduct not very consistent with a Protector of the Catholic faith.

Whilst we view his political character, we behold it tissued with errors, crimes, and, occasionally, traits of benevolence; but from his private character we shrink with horror and disgust, at his endless and unlimited debaucheries, unparalleled in any Christian age or country. By amour he acquired his power and honours, and by amour he is determined to hold them. Fathers, mothers, husbands, brothers, will cheerfully conduct their daughters, wives, or sisters, if somewhat handsome, to the attention of our Prince, in order to procure places and pensions from government. Every Spaniard expects a place or a pension, and he conceives, with justice, such means are the most likely to succeed. A handsome woman, of address, indeed, seldom fails to procure either her father, husband, brother, or other relative, a place: but at what a price!!! It is common to see six or seven of these hapless victims in his saloon every morning, with whom, in proportion to their beauty or charms, he regales himself in succession. This is a melancholy picture, but is not the less just. It is, however, a lamentable proof of the danger of satire; and had Cervantes never written his inimitable Don Quixotte, a Queen would never have dared to dispatch her emissaries to search for gallants, much less a Prince have dared to establish a seraglio in the capital of Spain;

* The Spanish write *j*, but pronounce it like an English *b*.

Spain; nor would *cabronazos** have had any other existence than in words. *Quixote* is an innocent and amusing work to an English reader, but has proved fatal to the Spaniards. Happy would it be for Spain, had she still knights-errant in lieu of *cabronazos*; her chief towns would not then be desolated by pestilence and famine, nor her degenerate sons sunk in debility and premature old age. Notwithstanding, among those of education, there is still modesty in the men, and chastity in the women.

Of this Prince we shall only add, that he is still a tender and attentive husband to his first wife, for whose relations, as well as his own, he has made the most ample provision. To his second he is by no means unkind. To the Queen he is dreadfully severe; determinedly thwarting all her schemes, and depriving her of every vestige of regal authority.

This unhappy woman, who, whether, as it is said, she be subject to an infirmity of nature, or whether from an abandoned principle, the natural consequence of an Italian education, must be classed with a *Messalina*, that has greatly injured Spain. Her private memoirs have been published, and said to be authentic by those who ought to know; but as it is a work, were it possible, more scandalous than that of *Cleland*, oblivion is its only desert. To account for the contempt and ill-usage of the Prince to her, it has been supposed that she had, in some unguarded moment of pleasure, proposed to him the death of the King, or some such desperate expedient; otherwise, it is thought, he never would have dared to treat her in the manner he does. The King, simple man, knows nothing, nor minds nothing but fowling, to which he is extremely attached, and is an excellent marksman. The Queen is devoted to the searching for gallants, and the Prince conducts the government, and creates new nobles as he thinks fit. He is not really an enemy to learning, as he has been accused, but his schemes to protect it have been badly conceived, and proved equally fatal to the progress of knowledge. An instance appears in the absurd privilege given to the late Don Joseph Cavanilles, whose pupils only were permitted to fill the professors' chairs in the different universities and public schools; all others, even those of prior informa-

* I do not believe that either our language or morals would be benefitted by a translation of this word: yet as curiosity may be more dangerous than truth, it means "men who sell their wives' favours."

tion, not disciples of Cavanilles, were prohibited being professors of botany. Cavanilles resided a long time in Paris, where he acquired more cunning and intrigue than philosophy; and his great labours consisted in reducing (improperly) the classes of Linnæus to fifteen. Such have been the left-handed efforts of the Prince to protect learning, and encourage the arts and sciences. Of his manners, they are strongly marked with provincialism; at first violent and impetuous; then cool, repentant, and meditative, and, in fine, passive, yielding, and friendly. He is a very able-bodied man, at present very corpulent: of a figure more agreeable from its strength than beauty; of the deportment of a man of business rather than that of a courtier or philosopher; and of a mien more strong than noble. He is not destitute of talents, yet he rarely shews that depth of perspicacity or shrewdness, which uneducated men, of strong minds, generally evince. His levees are regularly and numerous, attended by the first nobility of Spain; and he is not wanting in attention to the fair part of his visitants. He is, however, hated and feared by the ancient *grandees*, whose privileges and influence he has greatly curtailed. In short, his ignorance, his pride, and his debaucheries, have ruined and disgraced his country, and cannot be held in too great detestation. His annual income has been estimated at upwards of 250,000*l.* sterling, but is probably much more.

DR. JOHN MOORE, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTEBURY.

IT has been remarked, that many of the ablest and most virtuous prelates that have adorned the Church of England were the offspring of persons in very humble situations in life, and that the catalogue of its primates, in particular, consists almost entirely of men of very low extraction. Cramer, Parker, Grindall, and Whitgift, the great pillars of the Church-establishment after it had freed itself from the Papal yoke, were all of humble descent. Archbishop Abbot was educated and maintained by public charity. Laud's father was a weaver; Tillotson's followed the same occupation, and neither of them was in circumstances to provide for his son. Potter was a servitor in his college, and both Herring and Secker were more indebted to good fortune than to family connections for their elevation.

To the above celebrated names may be added that of the Right Rev. Dr. John Moore. He was a native of Gloucester, in which city his father exercised the pro-

fession of a butcher; his circumstances were so low, that he was prevented from giving his son the education he desired and deserved. He was, therefore, brought up at the free-school of his native city, and, on account of the docility of his behaviour and his promising talents, some friends procured him a humble situation in Pembroke College, Oxford, whence he afterwards removed to Christ Church, in that University.

While at College he applied himself with great assiduity to his studies, and acquired universal respect by the modesty of his demeanour, the regularity of his conduct, and his classical attainments. With these qualifications he had, however, no higher prospect than that of a country curacy; but one of those fortunate circumstances, which the individual can neither command nor influence, paved the way to his subsequent exaltation.

Mr. Bliss, the Savilian professor of geometry, and astronomer-royal, was in the habit of visiting the late Duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim. On one of these occasions the Duke requested him to recommend him a young man as private tutor to his son, the present Duke. While Bliss was in vain endeavouring to recollect a person qualified for that situation, young Mr. Moore happened to be strolling in the park. He happened to be of the same college as the professor, who entertained a sincere respect for him, and immediately recommended him to his Grace, as well qualified to undertake the charge. The Duke, in consequence, sent for Mr. Moore, who readily accepted his proposal.

This appointment, however, was not without humiliation. The pride of the Duchess would not permit the instructor of her son to dine in her presence, and Mr. Moore was, therefore, obliged to put up with a place at the second table. The mortification arising from this circumstance, at that time, perhaps, not very great, did not continue long; for this haughty lady, becoming a widow, actually made him an offer of her hand. Mr. Moore, from a strong principle of honour, declined the advantage of the connection; and so sensible was the young Duke of the generosity of his conduct, that, as the first token of his gratitude, he settled upon him an annuity of 400*l.* and rapidly obtained for him very valuable church preferment. In 1769, his Grace procured him a golden prebend in the cathedral at Durham; in 1771, he personally solicited for him, of the King, the deanery of Canterbury, which he obtained; and in 1775 Dr.

Moore was elevated to the see of Bangor. — On the death of Dr. Frederic Cornwallis, in 1783, the see of Canterbury was offered to the Bishops Lowth and Hurd; but the former declined it on account of his advanced age and love of lettered ease, and the latter from affection to his own diocese of Worcester. It is reported that his Majesty, on this, desired each of those Prelates to recommend to him one of the Bishops, as the fittest, in their judgment, to fill the metropolitan chair; and that they both, without any previous knowledge of each other's opinion, named Dr. Moore. It has, nevertheless, been asserted by others, that his advancement to the Primacy was the effect of the same patronage which first raised him in the church.

Be this as it may, Dr. Moore was raised to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, and a more worthy Prelate could not have been selected for that elevated dignity. While occupying the first station in the church, he has avoided all other activity but that of Christian piety and spiritual duty. He has scarcely taken any part in political disputes, neither has he adopted any steps to inflame the minds of dissenters on the one hand, or to alarm the friends of orthodoxy on the other. When any measure has been agitated in the House of Peers, in which the interests of the church have been concerned, his Grace never failed to acquit himself with ability and moderation. During his Primacy, the extension of toleration and episcopacy have taken place; the Catholics having been greatly relieved in England, and Bishops appointed in America; and both these measures had his approbation and support. He was the constant friend of merit, and numerous acts of generous patronage might be recorded in his praise. The goodness of his heart is abundantly displayed in his conduct towards his poor relations. No sooner did he begin to taste the sweets of prosperity, than he hastened to communicate a portion of them to his family; and as he advanced in preferment, his attention towards it, and particularly to his father, who had failed in business, was proportionably increased.

Dr. Moore has afforded the public very little opportunity to appreciate his literary talents, having printed only two sermons; one preached before the Lords, on the 30th of January, 1771; and the other on the fast-day, in 1781.

His Grace married Miss Eden, a sister of Sir John Eden and the present Lord Auckland, a very celebrated beauty. His surviving children are, the Rev. George Moore,

Moore, rector of Wrotham, in Kent; Charles Moore, Esq. M. P. for Woodstock; the Rev. Robert Moore, rector of Latchingdon, in Essex; and John Moore, Esq. at the university of Oxford, the only child, it is believed, ever born to an Archbishop of Canterbury. Two of his Grace's daughters died of consumption within the last seven years.

He had been for a considerable time afflicted with severe illness, and on the 19th of January, 1805, he expired at his palace, at Lambeth, in the 74th year of his age.

On the 25th, about twelve at noon, the Loyal Lambeth Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Slade, mustered in the Prince's gallery, Vauxhall-gardens, in compliment to Charles Moore, Esq. a son of the late Archbishop, who is a Captain in that corps, and marched from thence to Lambeth church, to attend the funeral of his Grace. At two o'clock the body was removed from the chamber in which it lay

in the palace, through the long gallery, built by Cardinal Pole, into the body of the church. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Dr. Vyse, rector of Lambeth. The pall-bearers were Lord Henley, Sir Frederic Eden, Col. Eden, the Hon. Col. Eden, Morton Eden, Esq. Capt. Eden, Lieut.-Col. Bell, and John Eden, Esq. The chief mourners, the Archbishop's four sons. Lord Auckland and R. Richards, Esq. (his Grace's executors); together with the Rev. Mr. Sandeford and the Rev. Mr. Barton, chaplains to the noble Prelate; Dr. Vaughan and Mr. Young (his physician and apothecary); and several other friends, besides the churchwardens, &c. of the parish; and a numerous train of domestics, closed the procession. The body was deposited in a vault under the communion-table. The outside coffin was richly ornamented, and a mitre, highly gilt, was placed on the top of it, before it was lowered into the vault.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE TO MONEY.

THOU sweetest bliss of human life,
Uniting closely man and wife;
Thou canst the virgin's heart decoy,
And give old maids a sparkling joy.
Without thy aid, nought shines on earth
Of learning, title, or high birth.
E'en Saints above their patents owe
To canonizing Gold below.
Thou, Church and State's puissant good,
Canst rectify impure blood!
Doctors, whom various symptoms guide,
In thy appearance most confide.
Conflicting Lawyers, too, agree,
When they refer the cause to thee.
Bent to thy shrine, all trades adore,
Exulting in prolific store.
O! thou, who rulest ev'ry head,
That plods by day, or schemes in bed,
Thou Guinea! stamp of Britain's love!
Thou *Georgium Sidus*, from above!
How thou canst cheer the poor man's heart!
Thou then do'st act thy noblest part.
But when thou tak'st a vicious freak,
To bribe the knave, corrupt the weak,
Or liv'st the heartiest miser's joy,
Thou then art worse than base alloy.

J. A.

FROM THE LATIN OF NAUGERIUS.

AS late through the meadows fair Phillida
stray'd,
And cull'd the sweet flow'rets, the pride of
the grove;
Conceal'd in a rose-bush, the frolicksome
maid
Espied the young urchin, the Dæmon of
Love.

Midst a nosegay of lilies and roses confin'd,
She soon held his godship, who struggled
in vain;
A strong silken fetter his pinions entwin'd,
And though gentle, unyielding was Phil-
lida's chain.
But when plac'd on her kerchief, he roguish-
ly eyed,
Her bosom that heav'd with so snowy a
swell;
Ah mother! go seek a new Cupid, he cry'd,
For here I delighted for ever will dwell.

W. SHEPHERD.

AN EPITAPH

FOR THE LATE REV. JOSEPH FAWCETT,
WHO, WHEN HE WAS MOST ADMIR'D
AS A PREACHER, WITHDREW, AND
SPENT THE REMAINDER OF HIS LIFE
IN RETIREMENT.

HE, whom the list'ning crowd admir'd,
With Virtue fraught, by Fancy fir'd,
Here sleeps; and numbers careless pass,
Without inquiring what he was.
A Preacher, with whom few compare,
More full than Barrow, soft than Blair,
Preacher—of no mysterious school,
Nor of the Church nor State a tool.
His sermons were by Taste confess'd
True Wisdom, by the Muses dress'd;
Admiring thousands catch the flame,
And join to spread the Preacher's fame.
But no! the man of lofty mind
Such modesty with worth combin'd,
That, stealing from the noisy throng,
He, silent, dwelt the shades among,
Chusing the nobler, better part,
To cultivate poetic art;

And,

And, his whole soul in Peace possess'd,
 Lash'd War, in its dread glories dress'd.
 O! Reader, pause! with awe profound,
 Where FAWCETT sleeps, 'tis holy ground!

POOR ISABELLA.

BY LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

K EEN blows the wind—I am naked and
 weary;

O'er the wide world do I wander forlorn:
 Pity me, strangers, my path it is dreary,
 Full oft' am I wounded by many a thorn.

The sky for my roof, and a stone for my pil-
 low,

In the damp streets do I nightly remain;
 Toft on the tempests of life's angry billow,
 Poor Isabel, surely, has cause to complain.

No tongue speaks to her in the language of
 feeling;

No cheek wears the warm sunny grace of
 a smile;

O'er her bosom the ice of Despair is fast seal-
 ing,

Nought, nought can her soul's heavy an-
 guish beguile.

Be hush'd for a moment, ye blasts of Decem-
 ber,

And let the sad prayers of an out-cast arise;
 Let the rich and the happy my sorrows re-
 member,

And banish the tear from my lustreless eyes.

Those eyes were once fam'd for their spark-
 ling and beauty;

How oft' have I heard they were bright as
 the sun;

But Isabel wander'd from honour and duty,
 She listen'd, she trusted, and, oh! was
 undone.

Now worn by Disease, and the victim of Sor-
 row,

I call upon Death to alleviate my woe;
 Unknowing what Fate has reserv'd for the
 morrow,

Impatient I wait for the finishing blow.

Ye maidens so rich in the spring-tide of
 beauty!

Oh! ye who are lovely, and virtuous as
 fair,

Gaze, gaze on this cheek when ye'r wand'ring
 from Duty,

This cheek so impress'd with the signet of
 Care.

Nay, doubt not, it once was the throne of
 the Graces;

It once blaz'd with colours as bright as your
 own;

But Mis'ry has left there her eloquent traces;
 The tings of health and of virtue are
 flown.

Now slumb'ring on down, in the mansions of
 Gladness,

Behold the gay vulture that ruin'd my
 bloom;

He sleeps, while these senses are verging on
 madness;

But patience!—for God shall irradiate my
 gloom.

Ye rains that descend, and ye thunders that
 mutter,

Let fall your wild wrath on my shelterless
 head;

No sigh shall escape, no complaint will I
 utter,

The spirit of anger and murmur'ing is dead.

This heart seems to warn me its journey is
 ended;

The cold gale of Death o'er my palsied
 frame sweeps;

The pulses of life and of pain seem suspend-
 ed;

Slow, slow, through its channels the lag-
 ging blood creeps.

Oh Father of Mercies! thy hand will receive
 me;

The glories of God on my soul shall arise;
 And, perchance, even those who refus'd to
 relieve me,

May then drop a tear where poor Isabel
 lies.

Chelsea, February, 1805.

VERSES

OCCASIONED BY THE AUTHOR'S PER-
 CEIVING THE DEVASTATION COMMIT-
 TED AMONGST HIS FLOWERS BY THE
 STORM OF THE PRECEDING NIGHT.

A H! trust not, my Flowerets, your imma-
 ture charms

To the smile that no sweetness can bring;
 For the ray of December too languidly warms
 To infuse the gay vigour of Spring.

On the bosom of Nature still fondly repose,
 Nor unfold your fine forms to the day,
 Lest the wild wing of Eurus, full-pinion'd
 with snows,

Sweep, relentless, your beauties away.

So Youth, in the spring-tide of Hope and
 Desire,

Every blossom of Pleasure expands,
 Till Misfortune has quench'd of his ardour
 the fire,

And wild impulse no longer commands.

Thus December around him, with aspect so
 gay,

Soften'd airs did so artfully fling,
 That his breath they mistook for the Zephyrs
 of May,

And his smile for the smile of the Spring.

And see, the fierce Winds of the Winter,
 tho' late,

The last vestige of Beauty deform:
 My Hepaticas, sport not so rashly with Fate,
 Nor unclothe your blue eyes to the storm.

Nor thou, simple Primrose, so modest and
 pale,

Trust the beam that but smiles to betray;
 For the Spoiler will rudely thy beauties assail,
 And resign thee to scorn and decay.

But,

But, alas! all my caution in vain I lament,
For the Storm has destroy'd them at last:
It was Envy, enrag'd at their beauties, that
lent
Her unpitying resolves to the blast.

If content to have flourish'd in Spring's lovely
prime,
They had sipp'd the pure breeze and the
stream,
They had mourn'd not, as Flowerets "born
out of due time,"
The false smile of a premature beam.

Yet one Floweret still lifts her low crest from
the vale,

'Tis of Christmas the time-hallow'd rose;*
Tho' with texture so fragile, and aspect so
pale,

Yet the image she looks of Repose;
Undisturb'd, she can pillow her head on the
snow,

And survey, calmly smiling, the scene,
Till, subdued by her firmness, the turbulent
foe

Becomes silent himself and serene.

* Helieboro.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

BRAWN.

BRAWN was an old word for flesh, and though now appropriated to the rolls made from the boar, was once common to other kinds of meat. Among our old recipes of cookery we have *brawn of capons*; and in the *Forme of Cury*, in the time of Richard the Second, *brawn of swyne* is particularly distinguished.

MASS-PRIEST.

A very singular instance of a *mass-priest* occurs in the *Domesday Survey*, at Wuton, in Norfolk. He held thirty acres of land in free alms, by singing three daily masses for Edward the Confessor and his Queen; but, strange as it may seem, was deprived of his possessions at the coming of the Conqueror.

ANCIENT GAME OF QUINTAIN.

In the days of feudal tyranny no person below the rank of an Esquire could enter the lists at a tournament. Such a prohibition, however, only operated among the inferior orders of the people in leading them to the invention of sports which had a similar tendency. Of this kind was the *Quintaine*, described in Dr. Henry's *History of Britain*, vol. VI. page 371. See also Spelman and Dufresne *in voce*. *Archæologia*. Bishop Kennet's *Parochial Antiquities* in Gloss. *Pancirollus Tit. 21, cum Commentario*. Dugd. *Warw.* page 166. Stowe 1, 301. Fitz Stephen's *History of London* page 48.

A passage in one of Bishop Hall's *Satires* intimates the *Quintaine* to have been a well-known sport so late as the time of Queen Elizabeth:

"Time bids thee raise thine headstrong
thoughts on high,
To valour and advent'rous chivalry;
Pawne thou no glove for challenge of the
deed,
Nor make thy *Quintaine* others' armed head."

And an ancient, manuscript *Life of Alexander the Great*, in French verse, written in the time of Edward the Third, and now preserved in the Bodleian library, at Oxford (MS. Bodley. 264) contains several hundred illuminations of the manners and sports of early times. Among them there is one instance of the *Quintaine*, engraved in Mr. Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, which forms a singular illustration of the last line quoted from Bishop Hall.

Du Cange has cited one or two ancient romances where it ranks among the chief sports of the time; as in *Roman de Jordaine de Blaye*,

"A la *Quintaine* et à l'escu joster,
Et course as barres, et luities, et verfer."

and then adds a passage, I think, more immediately in point with the illumination that has been already mentioned, from *Le Roman de Giron le Courtois*. "Je ne vous tiens mie à si bons Chevalier, que je daigne prendre lance pour joster à vous; ains vous dy, que vous esloignez de moy et me venez ferir de toute vostre force, et je vous feray *Quintaine*."

VIRTUES OF THE MASS*.

First, St. Austen saith, the vertue of the mass is more profit to him that heareth it, than if he went all his life days, and gave all his goods in alms; ¶ also, that day he seeth the blessed body of Christ shall be given to him necessary food; ¶ and idle words, and idle oaths (spoken or sworn) are forgiven; and that day he shall not dye of no sudden death, for if a man suddenly dye, it shall stand for his *Ipselet*.

St. Gregory saith, the second vertue is,

* Found about the year 1770, at Burnham Abbey, in Buckinghamshire, where it had been concealed in the ceiling of a chamber. Communicated by Mr. C. Jarman, of Windsor.

tha

that the souls of them whom the hearer of the mass intendeth to pray for in time of the mass be saved from pain.

St. Bede saith, that the third vertue is, that whatsoever a man ^{doth} sayth that day is more convenient for his nature after the hearing of the mass than he is before.

St. Chrysostom saith, the fourth vertue is, that a man in hearing of mass agreeth not, nor believeth not, but as Adam and Eve did before the eating of the tree of life, *noder agrd ne synnyd.* ¶ Also the children of Israel agreed, not as long as they eat manna in desert, nor that food went never to digestion, and he shall not be deprived of his food.

St. Powle saith, the fifth vertue is, that more avail the beed or chief prayer, that is to say the mass is the prayer of Christ—and we be his members, therefore the mass more than all prayers availeth.

St. Bernard saith, the sixth vertue is, that if a woman be with child, and devoutly heareth the mass, if she travail that day shall have the less disease and pain in comparison.

St. Matthew saith, that the seventh vertue is, that a man which is penitent of his sins, and devoutly heareth the mass, whatsoever he asketh rightfully it shall be granted to him.

St. Anselm saith, the eighth vertue is, the pacys, going or coming for to hear mass, be numbered of God and shall be rewarded.

St. Bede saith, the ninth vertue is, that for every mass devoutly heard a sinner is converted, and a soul delivered out of pain, and also a rightfull man fyby lyd of his way of righteousness.

St. Bede saith, the tenth vertue is, that a mass availeth more in a man's life than a thousand after his death, and it availeth more for forgiveness of sin than any other prayer.

St. Bede saith, the eleventh vertue is, that while the mass in laying the sins of them that live and that be dead.

St. Bede saith, that the twelfth vertue is, that the saying of a mass is as much in value as the ben released, death of Christ on the cross; for as the death of Christ hath redeemed us from our sins, so saying of a mass losseth and delivereth our souls from their pains; therefore the mass should be gladly and devoutly heard, by the which a man may be healthfully saved, and the souls from their pains to be delivered.

St. Bede saith, that a priest laying out of deadly sins, and in good purpose, if he say not his mass when he is disposed, he depriveth, as much as is in him, the blessed

Trinity from his glory, the angels of heaven from their joy, and men labouring here on earth from their benefits and gifts of grace, and the souls that have departed, abiding of their paines for yefens, and therefore the worshipfull and reverend priests, whose order passies all other orders, remember this aforesaid to your laud and merits. A. D. MCCCCCXXXII.

Letter from John Dunning, Esq. to a gentleman of the Inner Temple.

“DEAR SIR,

“The habits of intercourse in which I have lived with your family, joined to the regard which I entertain for yourself, makes me solicitous, in compliance with your request, to give you some hints concerning the study of the law.

“Our profession is generally ridiculed, as being dry and uninteresting; but a mind anxious for the discovery of truth and information will be amply gratified for the toil, in investigating the origin and progress of a jurisprudence which has the good of the people for its basis, and the accumulated wisdom and experience of ages for its improvement. Nor is the study itself so intricate as has been imagined; more especially since the labours of some modern writers have given it a more regular and scientific form. Without industry, however, it is impossible to arrive at any eminence in practice; and the man who shall be bold enough to attempt excellence by abilities alone, will soon find himself foiled by many who have inferior understandings, but better attainments. On the other hand, the most painful plodder can never arrive at celebrity by mere reading; a man calculated for success, must add to native genius a distinctive faculty in the discovery and retention of that knowledge only, which can be at once useful and productive.

“I imagine that a considerable degree of learning is absolutely necessary. The elder authors frequently wrote in Latin, and the foreign jurists continue the practice to this day. Besides this, classical attainments contribute much to the refinement of the understanding and the embellishment of the style. The utility of grammar, rhetoric, and logic, is known and felt by every one. Geometry will afford the most opposite examples of close and pointed reasoning; and geography is so very necessary in common life, that there is less credit in knowing, than dishonour in being unacquainted with it. But it is history, and more particularly that of his own country, which will occupy the attention

tention and attract the regard of the great lawyer. A minute knowledge of the political revolutions and judicial decisions of our predecessors, whether in the more ancient or modern æras of our government, is equally useful and interesting. This will include a narrative of all the material alterations in the common law, and the reasons and exigencies on which they were founded.

I would always recommend a diligent attendance on the courts of justice, as by that means the practice of them (a circumstance of great moment) will be easily and naturally acquired. Besides this, a much stronger impression will be made on the statement of the case, and the pleadings of the counsel, than from a cold and uninteresting detail of it in a report. But above all, a trial at bar, or special argument, should never be neglected. As it is usual on these occasions to take notes, a knowledge of short hand will give such facility to your labour, as to enable you to follow the most rapid speaker with certainty and precision. Common place books are convenient and useful; and as they are generally lettered, a reference may be had to them in a moment. It is usual to acquire some insight into real business, under an eminent special pleader, previous to actual practice at the bar: this idea I beg leave strongly to second,

and indeed I have known but few great men who have not possessed this advantage. I here subjoin a list of books necessary for your perusal and instruction, to which I have added some remarks; and wishing that you may add to a successful practice that integrity which can alone make you worthy of it,

I remain, &c. &c.

JOHN DUNNING.

N.B. Read Hume's History of England particularly observing the rise, progress, and declension of the feudal system. Minutely attend to the Saxon government that preceded it, and dwell on the reigns of Edward I. Henry VI. Henry VII. Henry VIII. James I. Charles I. Charles II. and James II.

Blackstone. On the second reading turn to the references.

Mr. Justice Wright's learned Treatise on Tenures.

Coke's Littleton, especially every word of Fee-simple, Fee-tail, and Tenant in Tail.

Coke's Institutes; more particularly the 1st and 2d; and Serjeant Hawkin's Compendium.

Coke's Reports. Plowden's Commentary. Bacon's Abridgement; and First Principles of Equity. Pigott on Fines. Reports of Croke, Burrow, Raymond, Saunders, Strange, and Peere Williams. Paley's Maxims. Lord Bacon's Elements of the Common Law.

Lincoln's Inn, March 3, 1779.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

OF the nine papers presented to this learned body, and which they have thought deserving of publication, six are connected with the science of Chemistry.—The others are as follow:—one on Mathematics, by Mr. Woodhouse; another, on Natural History, by Dr. Russell; and a third, by Dr. Herschel, on the Changes of Situation of Double Stars.

CHEMISTRY.

From Mr. HATCHET's Account of Analytical Experiments and Observations on Lac, we learn, that the period of its introduction into Europe cannot be ascertained, and that the natives of India have long employed it for various purposes, exclusive of those which cause it to be in request with Europeans. The Hindûs dissolve shell lac in water, by the mere addition of a little borax, and the solution, being then mixed with ivory-black, or

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lamp-black, is employed by them for ink. The knowledge of this fact led Mr. Hatchet to make the experiments now to be briefly noticed.

From the natural history of lac, we find that it is the nidus, or comb, of the insect called coccus, or *chermes lacca*, deposited on branches of certain species of the mimosa, and other plants. It is distinguished into four kinds, of which, however, only three are commonly known in commerce, viz. the stick-lac, seed-lac, and shell-lac. The difference of these from the lump-lac is, 1. That the stick-lac is the comb in its natural state, incrusting small branches or twigs; 2. Seed-lac is said to be the above separated from the twigs, and reduced into small fragments; 3. Lump-lac is formed from seed-lac, and made into cakes; and, 4. Shell-lac is prepared from the cells, liquified, strained, and formed into thin transparent lamina. The best stick-lac is of a deep red colour;

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for,

for, if it is pale and pierced at the top, the insects have left their cells, which are then of no use as a dye or colour, but it may be, better for varnishes. The seed-lac contains but little of the colouring-matter; but shell-lac contains the least of all.

I. Effects of different Menstrua on Lac.

1. When water is poured on stick-lac, it is tinged with red, and, with the assistance of heat, a deep crimson solution is formed; but, after several such operations, the stick-lac becomes a mere yellowish brown substance, and the water no longer receives any colour. The matter separated from the stick-lac amounts to about ten per cent. Seed lac will not afford more than two and a half or three per cent. and shell-lac will not yield more than one-half per cent.

2. Alcohol dissolves a considerable portion of each of the different kinds of lac; and, when heat is not employed, the dissolved part is resin, combined with some of the colouring-matter; but if digested with heat, the solution becomes turbid, and it is difficult afterwards to obtain it in a state of transparency. The resin may be obtained by subjecting the solution to evaporation or distillation. The solution formed by digesting stick-lac in alcohol, without heat, is of a dark brownish red colour, and the proportion of resin thus dissolved amounts to sixty-seven or sixty-eight per cent. The seed-lac yields, when very pure, to alcohol, about eighty-eight per cent. of resin; and shell-lac, in small fragments, by simple digestion, with alcohol, afforded nearly ninety-one per cent.

3. Sulphuric ether does not seem to act so powerfully upon lac as alcohol; but in certain circumstances it may be advantageously used for the purpose of analysis.

4. Concentrated sulphuric acid acts in the first instance on the colouring-matter of lac; the part separated is insoluble, resembling coal, and a considerable quantity of sulphuric acid gas is evolved.

In this way Mr. Hatchet has given the result of experiments on lac with the other acids, both mineral and vegetable, and also with the alkalies.

II. Analytical Experiments on Lac.

This second section gives a full account of the analyses of the several kinds of lac; from which are deduced the properties of the colouring extract of lac, of the resin of lac, of the gluten of lac, and of the wax of lac, all four of which substances are found in the several varieties of lac, though the resin is the predominant

substance, as will be seen by the following tables:

Stick lac, 100 parts.

Resin,	68
Colouring-extract,	10
Wax,	6
Gluten,	5.50
Extraneous substances,	6.50
	<hr/>
	96.00

Seed lac, 100 parts.

Resin,	88.50
Colouring extract,	2.50
Wax,	4.50
Gluten,	2
	<hr/>
	96.50

Shell-lac, 100 parts.

Resin,	90.90
Colouring extract,	0.50
Wax,	4.00
Gluten,	2.80
	<hr/>
	96.20

As a general result, it should be stated, that lac consists principally of resin, mixed with certain proportions of a peculiar kind of wax, of gluten, and of colouring-extract. Hence it may be denominated a cero-resin, mixed with gluten and colouring-extract.

III. General Remarks.

Although lac is indisputably the production of insects, yet it possesses few of the characters of animal substances. The greater part of its aggregate properties, as well as of its component ingredients, are such as appertain to vegetable bodies. Lac, or, as it is improperly called, gum-lac, is manufactured by the natives of India into rings, beads, and other female ornaments. When formed into sealing-wax, it is employed as a japan, and for different coloured varnishes. The colouring part is formed into lakes for painters; a sort of Spanish-wool for the ladies is also prepared with it; and, as a dying material, it is in general use. The resinous part is even employed to form grindstones, by melting it, and mixing with it three parts of sand. For making polishing grindstones, the sand is sifted through fine muslin.

The solution of lac in water may be employed as a varnish, which is equal in durability, and other qualities, to those prepared with alcohol. It is also of great use as a vehicle for colours; of course, in many arts and manufactures, the solutions of lac will be found of much utility; for, like mucilage, they may be diluted with water;

water; and yet, when dry, are little, if at all, affected by it. Lac is soluble in the alkalies, and in some of the acids; a fact which is in opposition to the generally received opinion of chemists, viz. that acids and alkalies do not act upon resinous bodies.

The alkaline solutions of resin may be found useful in some of the arts; for many colours, especially those which are metallic, when dissolved in acids, may be precipitated, and combined with resin, by adding the former to the alkaline solutions of the latter. It is probable, also, that medicine may derive advantages from some of this series of alkaline and acid solutions of the resinous substances.

The next chemical paper contains "Observations on Basalt, with geological Remarks, by GREGORY WATT, Esq." These are chiefly the result of the following experiment, made on a very large scale.

One of the common reverberatory furnaces, used in iron-founderies for the fusion of pig-iron, was strongly heated by fire and maintained many hours. About seven hundred weight of amorphous basalt, called also rowley-rag, was broken into small pieces, melted, and collected in the deeper part of the furnace, in which, in ordinary operations, the melted iron is collected. It did not require half the fuel to fuse the basalt that would have been necessary to melt an equal weight of pig-iron. When perfectly melted, it formed a liquid glass. The fire was maintained, though with gradual diminution, for more than six hours; the surface of the glass was then covered with heated sand, and the furnace was filled with coals, which were consumed very slowly. After eight days, the mass was extracted, from a careful examination of which, Mr. Watt is led to make a variety of very ingenious observations. Some of these illustrate the analogy which exists between the aqueous and igneous formations, and show, that precisely the same order and kind of arrangement are followed in the generation of stony masses from water as from fire; for the change of structure, which is the most inexplicable part of the process by which glass passes into stone, is almost exactly imitated in the formation of calcareous stalactites.

Having examined the various theories on this subject, Mr. Watt observes, that some of the processes described appear to yield a probable explanation of some of the peculiarities of basalt. The general disposition of basalt to divide into globular

masses, in decomposing, has not been accounted for. The common effects of decomposition are certainly inadequate; for it is common to see a large block of amorphous basalt separate into numerous balls, after a few months or years exposure to the weather; and, rapid as the process of decomposition has been in the intervening portions, these balls resist its farther progress with uncommon obstinacy. This and other phenomena Mr. Watt takes pains to illustrate and explain. He conceives, that, as a perfect similarity of structure may exist in the products of aqueous and igneous formation, the truth of his deductions are entirely independent of either theory; and that, if ever the period should arrive when the origin of basalt shall be determined, his inferences may be accommodated with equal facility to either mode of agency. He considers most of the configurations of basaltic columns as solely attributable to contraction, which is only a farther extension of the aggregate force, and must be regulated by the texture, form, and position, of the mass. Where the texture of the mass is homogeneous, and its contractions uniform, its dimensions may be diminished without its continuity being destroyed, provided its aggregation be so strong as to overcome the *vis inertiae* of the mass, and its adhesion to other substances.—But, when the resistance is sufficient to overcome the aggregation, the mass will be rent by fissures perpendicular to the direction in which the greatest resistance to its contraction takes place; therefore, if it be an extensive tabular mass, it will be divided into prisms by fissures perpendicular to its surfaces. The power of aggregation would determine these prisms to be hexagonal, as that form contains the greatest quantity of matter in the least surface of any prisms that can be united, without interposing prisms of other forms. But this would require the texture, the contraction, the thickness of the mass, and its adhesion to surrounding substances, to be every where precisely the same, which are not likely to be found.

Mr. Watt admits, that though these considerations may be sufficient to explain the tendency to division into prisms, which is so generally extended, and which has produced many of those abortions that have been dignified with the name of columns, because they have occurred in lavas, and in rocks of trap formation, they are utterly inadequate to illustrating the formation of the more perfect basaltic prisms. They offer no means of accounting for the

extreme regularity of the sides, and the precision of the angles, for the articulations, for the close contact in which the perfect columns are placed to one another, nor for their mutual adhesion, which is so strong, that it often requires considerable violence to separate them. The facts are, in the opinion of Mr. Watt, in absolute contradiction to all idea of contraction, and seem to coincide with the explanation which he has given of their origin.

From an Analysis of the Magnetical Pyrites, by CHARLES HATCHET, Esq. we learn, that the magnetical pyrites, which differs from the common pyrites in colour, hardness, and solubility, in some of the mineral acids, is indisputably a natural sulphuret, completely the same with that which till now has been known only as an artificial product.

From Mr Hatchet's inquiries and experiments on this substance, he infers, 1. That the magnetical pyrites, which has hitherto been found only in Saxony, and a few other places, is also a British mineral, and forms a vein of considerable extent in Caernarvonshire. 2. That the component ingredients of it are sulphur and metallic iron, in the proportion of about 36 or 37 to 64 or 63. 3. That the chemical and other properties of this substance are very different from those of the common martial pyrites, which are also composed of sulphur and iron, but in different proportions. 4. That, as the magnetical pyrites agrees in analytical results, as well as in all chemical and other pro-

perties, with that sulphuret of iron which is known as an artificial product, there is no doubt but that it is identically the same. 5. That in the formation of common martial pyrites, the sulphur becomes the predominant ingredient. 6. That iron, when combined naturally or artificially with 36 or 37 per cent. of sulphur, is not only still capable of receiving the magnetic fluid, but is also rendered capable of retaining it, so as to become a permanent magnet. 7. That beyond the proportion of 45 or 46 per cent. of sulphur in the natural pyrites, all susceptibility of the magnetic influence appears to be destroyed. 8. That, as carbon, when combined with iron (forming steel), enables it to become a permanent magnet, and as a certain proportion of sulphur communicates the same quality to iron, so also were found to be the effects of phosphorus; for the phosphoret of iron, in this respect, was by much the most powerful, at least when considered comparatively with sulphuret of iron. 9. That as carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus, produce, by their union with iron, many chemical effects of much similarity, so do each of them, when combined with that metal, in certain proportions, not only permit it to receive, but also give it, the peculiar power of retaining the magnetical properties; and thus, in addition to that carburet of iron called steel, certain sulphurets and phosphorets of iron may be regarded as bodies peculiarly susceptible of strong magnetical impregnation.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. EDWARD MARTIN'S (MORRISTON, GLAMORGAN), *for making Pig-Iron and Cast Iron from Iron-Stone; and for making of such Pig and Cast-Iron into Wrought-Iron, by using raw Stone, to be worked and made by blast.*

TO make stone, coal, and culm, stand the blast, Mr. Martin lights the fire in the furnace with free burning wood, and as soon as the wood is sufficiently ignited, he then puts on small quantities of raw stone, coal, and culm, free of dust (broken into the size of a common hen's egg), and continues to feed the furnace with raw stone, &c. till it is quite full of vivid fire, before any blast is introduced; then, in making pig or cast-iron, he charges the furnace in the common

way, with due proportions of raw stone, coal, &c. (instead of coke or charcoal), with iron-stone, iron-ore, &c. and introduces the blast in a very gentle manner, for about twelve hours, and then increases the blast day after day, for a week, till the furnace is sufficiently hot and burthened; he then blows to any extent the machinery or furnace is capable of bearing. By keeping the furnace regularly and properly fed with materials, and by keeping up a sufficient blast, the process will be completed. And in remelting pig and cast-iron into wrought or bar-iron, the foregoing method of lighting the furnace must be pursued before the hearth is charged with metal, or the blast introduced.—Then, by charging with metal, and feed-

ing the hearth with raw stone, &c. and by introducing the blast in the common way, the desired end is produced.

MR. ROBERT CAMERON'S (ROSAMOND-STREET, CLERKENWELL), for *Improvements in Sawing-Machines, and for a new Method of working Sawing-Machines.*

This invention consists in a method of stretching a number of saws placed near one another, and in a method of holding the wood while sawed. The whole plan is described and illustrated by drawings in the specification, to which we must refer the reader for more ample details. We may, however, observe, that the patentee applies his method to the sawing of thin boards in general; and he observes, "I have described them [the examples] as methods which I practise; although, in vanier-sawing, a number of saws, placed near one another, may be stretched by a wedge, or other mechanical instrument, going through a number of saws. And in order that it may stretch them all equally, it will be necessary to be at great pains to adjust all the saws to their proper lengths, which may be done by stretching all the saws separately by the same weight, and by means of a guage adjusting them to their lengths.— Or vaniers may be sawed by a single saw, and a contrivance in the carriage to regulate the wood sidewise, and a contrivance in the saw-frame to regulate the saw sidewise, so as to perform as many operations on the same piece as may be found necessary; which last contrivance may be used with one or any convenient number of saws. Very narrow vaniers may likewise be sawed by means of circular saws, which are fixed on an axis, and move without it in one direction."

The new-method of working the sawing-machines consists in applying the power of the steam-engine, either by direct application of the powers of the engine, or by raising water to turn a wheel, which works the sawing-engine; and the improvements in the machines consist in adapting these machines to the sawing of mahogany and other hard woods used for vaniers, and to the sawing of thin boards in general. The methods made use of to saw mahogany and other hard woods into vaniers, consist in fixing the wood to be cut on a moveable carriage, and in fixing a saw, or a number of saws, in a frame, which being moved to and fro, saws the wood, which, on the moving carriage, is brought forward to be cut.

MR. JOHN SWIFT SAXELBY'S (DERBY), for *a Method of making White Lead different from the Methods now practised.*

Instead of applying heat by means of horse-litter, or tanner's-bark, Mr. Swift makes use of the sensible heat which is produced and communicated by the combustion of fuel, and this he keeps to such a height as produces the oxidation in an effectual manner, without causing the acid in the pots to be volatilized to a greater degree than is necessary for the intended purpose. This is done by making the fire in a proper stove or receptacle, with its apertures, &c. so that the operator shall have it in his power to manage and regulate the fire and the communication of heat in the usual manner. The stove is so built as to be able to receive the pots containing the usual charge of metallic lead and acid, and to admit of the same being regularly placed and disposed, and shut up, but that none of the smoke, vapours, or other immediate exhalations, from the fuel, should be admitted within the said room or space. The heat of the place is regulated by thermometers; and for the purpose of preventing any wasteful or pernicious excess of heat, a valve is made in the room that will suffer the escape of the heated air when necessary.— The stopper of the valve is so constructed and fixed to the thermometer, &c. as to open of its own accord when the heat of the room is too great, while a diminution of temperature suffers it to close. The patentee has found by experience, that the best state of temperature is from 90° to 100° Fahrenheit, during ten or twelve days, and from 100° to 110° the next eight days; and that the heat be regularly and equally increased about ten degrees for each successive portion of eight days, until the expiration of about six weeks, or until the vinegar or other acid shall have evaporated, when the white lead is to be separated and ground for sale.

In some cases, water or steam is made use of as the medium of communication through or by which the heat is transmitted into the room; and in these cases the water or steam may be usefully employed for general purposes that constitute no part of the invention, though economy may thereby be promoted.

MR. EDWARD GREAVES'S (SHEFFIELD), for *Improvements on Razors.*

These improvements relate chiefly to the manner in which the handle is fastened to the blade by means of springs and catches.

catches. These are accurately described, and represented by drawings, in the specification. The invention is not confined to any particular razors, but applicable to all; nor is it confined to the exact shape or form of the springs, as they may be varied without departing either from the particular or general principle of any of the improvements set forth in the specification.

MR. STEERS'S, *for an Engine producing a Force, by the Impetus which the Parts of a Fluid Body have to an equal Altitude, applicable to the Working of all Sorts of Machinery.*

It is difficult to describe the engine without the assistance of a drawing; but the following representation may perhaps convey some idea of it. Suppose a cylinder open at one end, and standing on the other, and another cylinder within it, closed at both ends, filling it so exactly with respect to its width, that no liquid can pass between them; then suppose a long tube erect, closed at the lower end, connected with the outer cylinder by a pipe which passes from the lower end of one into the lower end of the other, through which liquid can pass from one into the other. The long tube is made to turn upon the pipe, so that it may be

lowered to a horizontal position; and raised again perpendicular; and it is curved again at the other end, to prevent the escape of liquid when lowered to a horizontal position. Suppose it then horizontal, and filled with water; if it be raised perpendicular, the water will run into the outer cylinder, and, by its pressure against the bottom of the inner one, will raise it up with a very powerful force, which may be applied to the working of machinery; when the tube is again lowered to a horizontal position, the water will run from the outer cylinder into it, and the inner one will be depressed. As the weight of the tube, in its ascent and descent, can be balanced by a counteracting weight, the power necessary to raise and lower the tube will be only what is sufficient to turn a balance. The patentee has no doubt that this engine may be made so as to be easily worked by one man, and have the force of three horses. He is, moreover, of opinion, since the power necessary to produce the force will be but little, while the force produced will be very great, that the engine will continue in action by its own energy, if a part of the force produced be made to supply the producing power, which can easily be done by means of cog-wheels.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

MR. CARR, author of the *Stranger in France*, and other Works, having, during the last summer, visited Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, and made a circuit of the Baltic, intends to favour the world with an *Account of his Travels*, accompanied by various engravings from his own drawings.

The late Dr. SIBTHORPE, Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford, having, with a zeal truly laudable, accomplished two voyages into Greece and the adjacent countries, with the intent of investigating their natural history, agriculture, and medicine, and thence brought ample stores for his purpose, directed by his will (lest the results of so much labour and expence might be lost to the world by his death, which was occasioned by the fatigues and difficulties

he had undergone), that, out of his manuscript journals, notes, and collection of plants, a *Flora Græca* should be published, and ornamented with plates from the drawings executed under his own inspection, by that admirable artist FERDINAND BAUER. The care of this undertaking has been confided to the person of all others best qualified for it, Dr. SMITH, President of the Linnæan Society, who will bring forward the work in ten volumes folio, each volume to contain two parts or fasciculi, with fifty plates, so that the whole work will comprise a thousand of these engravings. The price of the first fasciculus will be ten guineas; and in proportion as the number of subscribers increase that of the succeeding will be reduced, from the operation of a fund left by Dr. Sibthorpe to assist the publication.

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A Prodrum of this great work is also to be published, by Dr. Sibthorpe's direction, in two volumes, octavo, but without plates.

Mr. BENET, a gentleman of fortune, has recently found amongst his family papers a very large and interesting Collection, including the Correspondence of Charles the First with Prince Rupert and the principal Characters of the Age in the Time of the Civil Wars, and while that Prince commanded the Army. These documents, which are of the highest importance to the history of that period, we understand the possessor of them (and to whom they descended from an ancestor, who was secretary to Prince Rupert) intends shortly to publish.

Dr. GRIFFITHS has in the press, *Travels in Europe, Asia Minor, and Arabia*, to be published in one volume, quarto.

Mr. TWISS's Verbal Index to the Plays of Shakspeare is carrying through the press with as much expedition as is consistent with the careful attention requisite in printing and correcting a work, of which accuracy must be the sole recommendation. The subscription on the original terms will continue open till the end of May, when, on account of the greater bulk of the volumes in consequence of the insertion of the play of *Pericles*, and still more on account of the very considerable rise which has taken place in the expense of printing and the price of paper, since the Proposals were first issued, the cost of the work to non-subscribers will be Three Guineas.

The Public, it is understood, are to be put in possession of the marbles, coins, &c. of the late Mr. TOWNLEY, he having directed that a Museum should be erected to contain them, to which the freest access, consistently with the general convenience, is to be given. With this view he has charged his estate, subject to the approbation of his family, with an adequate sum to be applied to the purpose; or, in failure of their approbation, the cabinet is to be transferred to the British Museum.

An elegant work will speedily appear, under the title of, *An Excursion through the principal Parts of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, with Illustrative Notes, and Sketches of the Road between London and Dove Dale*. The Excursion was undertaken by the late ingenious and lamented EDWARD DAYES, in the autumn of 1803. Its principal object was to contemplate the romantic character of Dove Dale, and to inspect and make drawings of the sub-

lime and picturesque scenery of the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire. The observations made by Mr. D. during his progress through these enchanting tracts, were afterwards connected by him with various historical and biographical Notices, and the whole formed into a connected work, and completed for the press, but a very short time previous to his unhappy decease. The Illustrative Notes, and Sketches of the Road, &c. have been added by Mr. E. W. BRAYLEY, who has engaged to bring out the work solely for the benefit of his widow.

Dr. CHARLES HALL has in the press a treatise, entitled, *the Effects of Civilization on the People in European States*.

The Political State of the British Empire, containing a general View of the Possessions of the Crown, the Laws, Commerce, Revenues, Offices, and other Establishments, Military and Civil, will be published this spring, by Mr. ADOLPHUS.

The admirers of planting will speedily be gratified by a new work, under the title of, *the Forest Pruner; or, a Treatise on the Improvement of British Timber Trees in general*.

Sir JAMES STEWART is about to present to the Public a complete edition of his father's *Principles of Political Economy* and other works, with an *Account of the Author's Life*.

Mr. MUNGO PARK, the gentleman who has attained to a high degree of celebrity for his *Travels into the Interior of Africa*, has just left Portsmouth, on another journey of discovery to that quarter of the globe. The object of his present voyage is to establish, if possible, commercial connections between some of the principal African towns and this country. His course will be towards the southern part of the Continent. He sailed in the *Eugenia*, Capt. Webb.

Mr. LATHAM has announced a work to be published by subscription, containing a *Compendium of the History, Laws, Customs, and Privileges of the City of London*, in two volumes 8vo.

The first volume of Mr. JONES's *History of Brecknock* is in the press, and the second is in great forwardness. Two volumes, royal quarto, will complete the work.

The Rev. S. PARKER, of Lewes, intends to publish, by subscription, the *Old Testament illustrated: being Explications of remarkable Facts and Passages in the Jewish Scriptures, which have been objected to by Unbelievers; in a series of lectures to young persons*.

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A Collection of the Moral and Religious Works of the pious and learned Sir MATTHEW HALE have been collected by a clergyman of erudition, and will be published early in March.

We have great pleasure in announcing the appearance of a Monthly Miscellany in the island of Jamaica, (a part of the world hitherto considered as devoted solely to the services of Plutus and Bacchus) to be regularly continued under the title of the Jamaica Magazine. Part of the second number contains some original Memoirs of CHARLES WESTCOTE, which have proceeded with much spirit through the succeeding numbers. We ardently wish success to an attempt calculated to introduce a spirit of literary curiosity and enquiry into so considerable a community as that composing the flourishing island of Jamaica.

Mr. ABBOT, of the Temple, has recently finished for publication, a small volume of Instructions to Masters of hired Transports and other Vessels in the Service of Government.

An Essay, Philosophical, Moral, and Political, on the present extended Commerce of Great Britain, and on its Advantages and Disadvantages, is in the press, and will speedily be published.

Mr. MACPHERSON's Work on Commerce will be ready for publication in the course of the spring. It will be entitled, Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation, with brief Notices of the Arts and Sciences, connected with them; containing the Transactions of the British Empire and other Countries, from the earliest Accounts to the Meeting of the Union Parliament in 1801; with an Appendix, containing a Commercial and Manufactural Gazetteer of the United Kingdom, and it will consist of four large volumes, quarto.

A new edition of Dr. SMITH's History of the Peloponnesian War, with a Life of the Translator is nearly ready for publication.

A translation of the "Essay on the Spirit and Influence of the Reformation of Luther, which gained the prize given by the National Institute of France, will very shortly be published in London. It has already been translated into the German, with notes, observations, &c. by D. ROSENMULLER. To the English edition will be added copious illustrations, intended to correct the views of the author, and passages from the writers of our own country, who have thrown out so many important ideas on the subject,

A work intended as a continuation of Dr. Paley's Natural Theology, is in considerable forwardness, and will be published without delay.

A second part of Dr. VINCENT's Periplus of the Erythrean Sea will shortly make its appearance.

Mr. KING has nearly completed the last volume of his *Munimenta Antiqua*.

JOHN WARBURTON, Esq. has in the press a complete History of the City of Dublin.

The long disputed manuscripts of the Poems of Ossian, in the original Gaelic, are now in the press, under the auspices of the Highland Society. They will be accompanied by a Latin Translation by the late Mr. MACFARLANE. The whole will form two large volumes, octavo.

The Rev. WILLIAM COXE's History of the House of Austria will be published without delay.

A Translation of Giraldus Cambrensis, elegantly printed in quarto, may be shortly expected.

The first volume of Mr. LYSON's General Survey of Great Britain, containing the Counties of Bedford, Berks, and Bucks, will speedily be published. To accompany this work, Mr. BYRNE will publish a series of Engravings of the most interesting and picturesque objects in the several counties of Great Britain. The latter work will be entitled *Britannica Depicta*.

A new Translation of the works of the Swiss Theocritus, the amiable GESNER, is in considerable forwardness. It is intended to follow the popular essay of Zimmermann on Solitude, executed for the Select Foreign Classics, a work which, from the numerous advantages it combines, bids fair to supersede all the preceding translations of modern classic authors.

The following is a method of giving the grain and hardness of steel to copper. Take the metal under the metallic form, fuse it with two parts of animal glass, and a twelfth of charcoal-powder; as it is essential that the copper should present a great deal of surface, the shavings of that metal are to be placed in strata, with animal glass mixed with charcoal-powder; and the crucible so exposed to a fire sufficiently strong to fuse the glass. There is then formed phosphorus, the greater part of which burns, while the rest combines with the copper. When the crucible has cooled, and is broken, the phosphorated copper is found in the form of a grey brilliant button under the glass, which

which has passed to a state of red enamel, By this operation it is increased in weight one-twelfth. The copper thus combined with phosphorus acquires the hardness of steel, of which it has the grain and colour; and like it is susceptible of the finest polish; it can be easily turned, and does not become altered in the air. The copper emits no smell when rubbed. The dark red enamel which is formed in this experiment may be employed with advantage for porcelain and enamels, as this red does not alter in the fire.

It is ascertained by experiment, in the New York ships, which go on whaling voyages of twenty months duration and more, that scorbutic symptoms appear among the crews, unless they have temporary supplies of *fresh* vegetable matter. These will of themselves work a cure, but it is well known that they are more efficacious when consumed raw than if they are subjected to any culinary operation. Under this conviction the Americans eat their pumpkins, potatoes, &c. in their natural and crude state.

Dr. BLACHLY gives the following recipe as highly efficacious in the cure of dropsy, by external application. *Recipe:—Saponis, Aceti, et Spt. Vini ana partes æquales.* The whole body is to be rubbed with it at bed-time, as long as the patient can bear the application, occasionally giving him brandy or wine. This remedy, joined to the other remedies of dropsies, cures, generally in two or three applications; the water disappearing by perspiration. Oedematous legs bound up, with the mixture plentifully rubbed on them, are quickly reduced in size.

The Boylstonian prize-medal, of Harvard college, has been adjudged to Dr. JAMES MANN, for his Dissertation on the Causes, Nature, and Cure of Autumnal Diseases of Infants, as prevailing in the New England States.

Dr. JOHN RUSH has just published a work entitled Elements of Life, or the Laws of Vital Matter.

Dr. SHADRACH RICKESTON is engaged in a Work on the Means of preserving Health and preventing Diseases, founded principally on an Attention to the Non-Naturals in Medicine.

Mr. C. S. RAFINESQUE has been for some time engaged in collecting materials for a Catalogue, or Flora, of the country for an hundred miles or more, round Philadelphia. He has already explored the two shores of Maryland, the State of Delaware, and the northern part of Virginia. He is now engaged in visiting the

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northern parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and in the next season he expects to visit the southern part of New York, and Long Island.

On the 13th of December, 1803, between eleven and twelve in the forenoon the inhabitants of the village of St. Nicholas, near the small village of Maesling, were alarmed by a noise which resembled the report of cannon. A peasant looking at the clouds, which became dark and gloomy, heard a singular hissing in the air, and saw a stone fall through the rafters of the barn, which he found warm, and it weighed three pounds and a quarter.

A prize is offered by the National Institute of France, for the best Memoir of the Literary State of France in the Fourteenth Century.

The Society at Copenhagen have offered three prizes to the best Memoirs on the Cultivation of Forest Trees, considered in relation to the purposes of ship-building.

The Teylerian Society have proposed as a subject for a prize-essay, the following question:—"What Advantages has Christianity derived from Missions, during the last Two Centuries; and what Success may be expected from the Missionary Societies at present existing.

The *Inquisition* publishes annually a list of the books which it prohibits. That for the last year includes the *Decade Philosophique*, on which the Editors of this Journal say:—"We thank the holy officer for having placed our publication in the same list with the finest pieces of Corneille; Locke on the Human Understanding; the works of Pope, and the Discourse on the Re-establishment of Religious Worship. This is, in fact, too much honour for a Journal. But the more sensibly we feel our own unworthiness, the more we feel the value of the favours with which the Inquisition has honoured us."

The King of PRUSSIA discovers much zeal for the improvement of the universities in his dominions. M. MASSOW, one of his ministers, is employed in forming and executing plans for this purpose, and the Sovereign himself has, with his own hand, transmitted circular letters to the several universities, exhorting them to co-operate with him in his views for their improvement.

SCHWEIGHÆUSER has published two more volumes of his new edition of *Athenæus*, with very copious notes.

The ABBE DE LISLE's long expected translation of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, is

just published at Paris : and, in the same city, the posthumous works of Marmon-
tel have also made their appearance very recently.

M. COSSULI has published, at Parma, a work, in two volumes quarto, on the Origin and early Progress of Algebra, in Italy ; in which he shews that this science was brought from the East into Italy, by LEONARD BONACCI, of Pisa, in the 13th century. He follows its progress through the subsequent periods, and shews that for the first advancement of the science the world is indebted to Italy, and that even before it began to be cultivated in other countries, it had there attained to a high degree of perfection.

A collection of the Italian authors who have written on the subject of Political Economy, is proposed to be published by subscription at Milan. The writers, whose works it is intended to embrace are : Berghini, Scarruffi, Davanzati, Serra, Turbolo, Montanari, Bandini, Broggia, Maffei, Belloni, Pagnini, Neri, Galliani, Carli, Algaroti, Beccaria, Genovesi, Zannoni, Veri, Pacletti, Briganti, D'Arco, Filangieri, Vasco, Mengotti, Palmieri, Gennaro de Cantalupo, Delfico, Corniani, and Gianni. To the works of the above authors, many of which are very rare, will be added several unpublished performances, in the possession of the editor. The collection will not exceed in numbers 30 volumes. In a preliminary discourse by P. CUSTODI, will be given a Sketch of the Commerce and Industry of the Italians, in the times that preceded the revival of arts and sciences, together with an Historical Account of the Origin, Progress, and present State of Political Economy, both in Italy and other countries.

An Italian translation of BLAIR's Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres, by FRANCISCO SOAVE, has recently been published at Parma.

The following method of making an anti-incendiary liquid, for extinguishing fires arising from oily, greasy, or bituminous substances, invented by M. DRUZZI, has been published by order of the Minister of the Interior of the Italian republic. Take 84 ounces of common water, to which add 24 ounces of pulverized soda, and boil them till the liquid be reduced to two-thirds of the original quantity. The same proportions must be observed in preparations on a larger scale. Filter the liquor through a linen cloth, that none of the grosser parts may remain ; let it cool, and use it when required. To give the soda a

greater activity, make a caustic ley of it, and add three ounces of quick-lime to every 12 ounces of soda in solution. The liquid is then more efficacious in extinguishing the flames, but it is more destructive to leather and animal substances, so that when the caustic solution is employed, the liquid should not be discharged through pipes of those materials. It should be observed that this anti-incendiary water must not be employed in fires arising from spirituous liquors of any kind ; and that its effects in extinguishing wood are little superior to those of mere water.

A curious fact in Natural History has been observed by Dr. GABRIEL ANSELMI, professor of Anatomy, at Turin. A snake called in Italy, *serpe nero*, the *coluber natrix* of Linnæus, is said to be extremely fond of milk, and the country people even pretend that it makes its way into the dairies to gratify its inclination. They even assert that it is sometimes found entwined round the legs of cows, sucking their teats with such avidity, as to draw blood when their milk is exhausted. Of this fact, which by many had been considered as a popular tale, the Doctor had himself an opportunity of being an eye-witness.—“ Walking, according to custom,” says he, “ one morning, on the road, called the Park, bordered by pastures, containing a great number of sheep and horned cattle, I observed an old but vigorous cow, separate from the others, and lowing, with her head raised in the air, her ears erect, and shaking her tail. Surprised at the noise she made, I seated myself on the banks of a stream, and followed her wherever she went with my eyes. After running for some minutes she suddenly stopped in a sequestered spot, and began to ruminate. Inquisitive to discover the cause I went to the place. After going into a pond to drink, she came out and waited on the brink for a black snake, which crept from among the bushes, and approaching her, entwined himself round her legs, and began to suck her milk. I observed this phenomenon two successive days, without informing the herdsman. The third day I acquainted him with it, and he told me that for some time the cow kicked at the approach of her calf, and that she could not without difficulty be compelled to suffer it to suck. We took away the snake, which we killed. On the succeeding days, the cow, after in vain waiting for her suckling, ran about the meadow in such a manner that the herdsman was obliged

obliged to shut her up." Dr. Anfelmi has discovered that if the teats of the cows be washed with a decoction of tobacco, the ravages of these extraordinary depredators may be effectually prevented.

The most rigorous measures are adopted in the Austrian dominions to suppress all books that have not the sanction of the Commissioners appointed to examine them. Almost all French works, written before or since the Revolution, and the greater part of the new German literary productions, are proscribed.

A new composition, for preserving inflammable bodies from the effects of fire, has been made known at Hamburgh, by Professor PALMER. It is composed of one part of sulphur, one of red ochre, and six of a solution of copperas.

M. GIOBERT has found that magnesia communicates to all the earths a refractory quality. Glass-makers' crucibles, formed of any clay which is not ferruginous, to which a third or half of magnesia of Bandisaro is added, resist the action of fire in the most perfect manner.

The large hydrographical chart of the White Sea, which has been some time preparing under the direction of Lieutenant General GOLENISCHTSCHOFF-KUTUSOF, will soon be printed. A trigonometrical survey of this sea, comprehending the bays, and a part of the Northern Ocean, has been made, and the depth and nature of the bottom were ascertained and examined, and sixteen principal points of the coast were determined by astronomical observation; so that this chart has been brought to considerable perfection, and will render the navigation of that sea much safer than it has hitherto been.

M. J.-E. PELLIZER embraces a system of astronomy different from that which is commonly received. In proof of the truth of it, he appeals to the following test. According to the Nautical Almanac for the present year, there will be a conjunction of the sun and moon on the 30th of March, at 10° 53' P. M.; but, according to M. Pellizer's calculation, that conjunction will take place March 29th, 20' 2" A. M. M. Pellizer proposes that the distance of these two luminaries should be observed on the 26th of March, at 20' A. M. when they will be found, according to his calculation, at 39° 30' distance; while, according to the received astronomy, it ought to be 58° 40'.

Dr. PAULET has made many experiments on the poison of vipers in the forest of Fontainebleau; from which it should seem that the bite of this reptile may be fatal to animals who can obtain no assistance; but the Doctor is almost certain that it may be cured, not by volatile alkali, nor by the caustery, but by more simple means, which he proposes to make known.

Two Wallachians lately found in the forests of the Bannat, belonging to Count HUNYADES, two hundred and eighty Greek medals of gold, which they carried to the mint at Carlsburg, whence they were sent to the royal treasury at Hermanstadt, the capital of Transylvania.—They are supposed to have been struck in the time of Lyfimachus, and their value is about three hundred pounds. The treasury of Hermanstadt has received intelligence, also, that evident traces, and the ruins of a town, very considerable in extent, have been discovered in the mountain Gredistye, in the same county.

A new edition of the *Roma Antica* of Venuti has been just published at Rome, with Supplement and Notes, by PHILIP VISCONTI, brother to the celebrated antiquary of that name settled in France.

The learned ZÆGA is still employed on his Catalogue of all the Coptic Manuscripts in the Library of Cardinal BORGIA. He has been long engaged in researches with regard to the typography of ancient Rome; and it is supposed that he will throw great light on the subject.

In the course of the last spring several ancient monuments were discovered at Bois-de-Vaux, at a small distance from Lausanne. This discovery was made by accident in working at the mines. According to some authors, it was the site of the supposed city of Carpentras; and, according to others, of the ancient Lausanne.

M. STRAUSS announces, that a solution of platina, precipitated by ammonia, washed, dried, and exposed to a red heat for half an hour in a covered crucible, may be amalgamated with from five to seven parts of mercury by trituration in a warm mortar. This amalgam may be laid over copper, and the mercury be driven off by heat; a second coating is applied, mixed with chalk, and sprinkled with water, and the plate is again ignited, and afterwards burnished. By this application copper vessels may be defended from the action of acids.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE** of EXPENCE.

AGRICULTURE.

A GENERAL View of the Agriculture of the County of Norfolk, drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture; by the Secretary of the Board, with Plates, 8vo. 8s.

ASTRONOMY.

An Illustration of Sir Isaac Newton's Method of Reasoning, by prime and ultimate Ratios: comprehending the first Axiom of his Principia, and as much of the 2d. and 3d. Sections as is necessary to explain the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies.. By the Rev. T. Newton, M.A. F.L.S. 2s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Fifth Volume of General Biography; Composed by J. Aikin, M. D. Rev. Thomas Morgan and Mr. Johnson. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

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The militia of Ireland may, under this act, volunteer their services in Great Britain until March 25, 1806.

“An Act to repeal so much of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for granting to his Majesty a Contribution on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices, as requires Attornies, Agents, and Factors, to return and pay the Duties chargeable upon public Annuities, and to extend the Time for hearing Appeals on Assessments, or Surcharges made in Pursuance of the said Act, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 87.” (Passed May 3, 1804.)

This act, after reciting the statute 43 Geo. 3, cap. 122, repeals so much of the said act as requires any attorney, agent, or factor, receiving public annuities, or any shares or dividends thereof, either in the Bank, South Sea, East India House, or Exchequer, for persons resident in Great Britain, to return and pay the duty chargeable thereon, and deliver statements thereof, is repealed.

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by lapse shall accrue by any avoidance or deprivation, *ipso facto*, under this act, till after six months' notice of such avoidance or deprivation, given by the ordinary to the patron.

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“An

“An Act to alter and amend so much of an Act passed in the 34th Year of his present Majesty, as relates to the Amount of the Sums to be paid by Persons compounding for the Performance of Statute Duty, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 52.” (Passed May 16, 1804.)

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The regulations contained in this act are various, but not of sufficient general importance to be noticed in this Journal, except only so far as they relate to the privileges granted to the effective members of yeomanry or volunteer corps: the clauses in this respect are as follows:

Every effective member of yeomanry or volunteer corps shall be exempt from service in the militia or other additional force; but this is not to extend to corps whose offers specified that such exemption would not be claimed; or entitle any greater number of persons in any corps than is or shall be allowed as the established number of the corps.

No person shall be deemed an effective member, or entitled to exemption, who shall not have attended, if in the cavalry, four days, and in the infantry eight days, at the least, in the four months preceding each return; unless absent with leave, or

sick; nor unless returned by the commanding officer as an effective member, and as having taken the oath of allegiance.

Where arms or accoutrements, which were to be supplied by Government, have not been supplied to the corps, the members who have attended muster and exercise may be returned as effective, although they have attended without arms or accoutrements.

Commanding officers may grant leave of absence, and such persons completing their full number of days of attendance shall be entitled to exemption as effective.

And members attending the full number of days, yearly, though not in equal proportions in each period of four months, are entitled to exemption.

The commanding officers are to give certificates to effective men residing in other places, which will entitle them to exemption.

Field Officers and Adjutants of volunteer corps, and persons serving in yeomanry or volunteer cavalry, are exempted from duty on horses used at muster and exercise; and also persons providing them. And all effective members of yeomanry and volunteer corps from the hair-powder duty; and the commanding officers are to deliver annual certificates, for the above purposes, to the surveyor of the assessed taxes for the district.

No corps is, however, to be entitled to any exemptions, unless the commanding officer certifies in the muster-rolls that it has been, or has been ready to be, inspected.

No toll is to be demanded for any horse rode by any person in any corps of yeomanry, or by any field or staff-officer of volunteers, going to or returning from exercise, if dressed in the uniform of the corps.

Persons enrolled in the yeomanry or volunteers are not to be exempt from the militia ballot, and notice is to be given to such as are chosen, who shall be immediately liable to serve on quitting the corps, or being discharged for misconduct: but this is not to deprive them of any other privilege to which they may be entitled; and if they continue to serve as volunteers during the war, and until six months after the exchange of the ratifications of a definitive treaty of peace, shall not be liable to serve afterwards by reason of such ballot.

Adjutants, Serjeant-Majors, and others, who receive constant pay, shall be subject to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War: but courts-

courts-martial are to be composed of yeomanry or volunteer officers.

In case of invasion, or appearance of an enemy on the coast, the volunteers shall assemble, and march according to the terms of their services, and on neglect shall be deemed deserters; and such corps shall be subject to the mutiny laws and articles of war; as also corps voluntarily assembling or marching to do military duty, except for the suppression of riots.

Officers of the volunteers to rank with the regulars and militia, as the youngest of their ranks.

Commanding officers, when not on actual service, may discharge members, not being commissioned officers, for disobedience of orders or breach of discipline while under arms; and also for any neglect of attendance and duty, or misconduct or improper behaviour as a member of his corps, or for other sufficient cause.

Persons not conducting themselves during the times of exercise, or wearing the cloathing and accoutrements of the corps, and in going to exercise in a decent and orderly manner, may be ordered into custody by the commanding officer.

Volunteers may withdraw from or quit the corps, except when called out in case of invasion, but not without giving fourteen days notice of their intention to quit, nor till the arms and accoutrements shall have been delivered up, and all fines paid.

Persons quitting their corps, or discharged for misconduct, shall lose all their privileges and exemptions.

Volunteers, when assembled on invasion, &c. are to receive pay, and be billeted as other forces; and their families shall be entitled to the same relief as the families of militiamen.

If the subscriptions or fines of mem-

bers be not paid, one justice may direct double the amount to be paid, which may be levied by distress and sale, to be applied to the general stock of the corps, but the justice may mitigate the penalties to one-half.

"An Act for establishing and maintaining a permanent additional Force for the Defence of the Realm, and to provide for augmenting his Majesty's regular Forces, and for the gradual Reduction of the Militia of England, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 56." (Passed June 29, 1804.

Great clamour was raised in Parliament upon the first introduction of this bill, and before it passed into a law, by the opponents of Mr. Pitt, who had recently come into power; but, upon a cool and dispassionate review of its clauses, divested of all factious or party prejudices, it appears to have been a measure fraught with wisdom, and one which cannot be otherwise than agreeable to the feelings of the British nation, who, in the midst of the most enthusiastic loyalty, have ever maintained a just jealousy of an invasion, even in appearance only, of their constitutional rights and privileges.

The distressing effects of a parochial ballot for men, whether under the original militia acts, or the defence acts of Mr. Addington's administration, must have been severely felt by many useful members of society, upon whom the lot to serve fell, and unable, from their situations in life, to procure substitutes. Numbers must have been impelled to the hard necessity of either deserting the places where they could earn their living, or, by enrolling themselves, leave, perhaps, a numerous family to be supported by the scanty and inadequate relief allowed by law from the parish.

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MONTHLY MAG. No. 126.

Haydn's, Clementi's, and those of other great masters; yet we must, in candour, say, that the fair composer has made the most of the materials she had to work upon, and that the whole forms an agreeable and excellent exercise for the piano-forte.

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deavour to mend his hand in future, without being alarmed at our present disapprobation.

"*Edwin's Ghost*," a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte; composed, and dedicated to Miss Ann and Elizabeth Niell, by J. F. Burrows. 1s.

"*Edwin's Ghost*," though not remarkable for its pathos, or force of effect, is far from destitute of the commendable qualities of ease and of just expression. The introductory and concluding symphonies are pleasing, and the bass is not selected without judgment. The poetry is natural and affecting, and cannot fail to interest the lovers of short simple tales, feelingly told.

"*Fair Anna*," a Scottish Ballad, sung by Mrs Eland; the Words of Melody by Mr. John Rannie. 1s.

"*Fair Anna*" is a pleasant, plaintive little ballad. The melody, though without indications of the real master, is easy and unaffected, and the words are written in the style natural to this species of poetry, which, without pretending to much, may produce considerable effect.

The favourite Quick March in the Cantata La Sorpresa; composed and arranged for the Piano-Forte, by Mr. Rauszini. 2s.

This quick march, which has been performed with great applause at the Bath Concerts, is particularly calculated to produce a good effect on the instrument for which it is here arranged. The subject, as well as the subsequent passages, is novel, and highly pleasing, and we doubt not but the publication will have many admirers among the higher piano-forte students.

"*Dear England*," a patriotic Song; the Words by William Hayley, Esq. the Music by J. Marsh, Esq. 1s.

The melody applied by Mr. Marsh to the words of this patriotic, and excellently-written song, is so appropriate and well-conceived, that we cannot but expect it to become popular. The familiarity and broadness of the style is strikingly judicious, and sets the judgment and ingenuity of the composer in a highly favourable point of view.

A second Military Sonata, for the Piano-Forte; composed, and dedicated to Miss Warner, by J. F. Rimbault. 2s.

This sonata consists of a march in common time, of four crotchets, succeeded by a quick step, in common time, of two crotchets. The first movement is firm and majestic, and the second sprightly and animating.

mating. The subjects of each are well conceived, and the passages are combined with a judgment that evinces considerable powers in this species of composition.

"To Arms! to Arms!" or John Bull's Charge to his Country; the Words by James Fisher, of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple; the Music by Mr. Davy. Inscribed to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. 1s. 6d.

This air is here published as a march,

and in *score* for two horns, two trumpets, two flutes, two clarionets, and two bassoons. Its general cast is bold, and highly military. The symphonies and the vocal parts of the melody are given in due succession, and form a unity of effect which leads the ear agreeably through the piece.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.

A Brief History of Ancient and Modern India; embellished with coloured Engravings, from the Collection of Paintings in the Possession of Richard Chase, Esq. and Lieutenant Hunter's Views in the Kingdom of Mysore, published by Edward Orme, Printseller to his Majesty, and the Royal Family, 50, New Bond-street, and printed at Bulmer's Press.

THE editor of these two volumes states, in his preface, that having, after an exertion of nearly four years since their commencement, brought them to a conclusion, he conceives they will appear still more acceptable to the public by being accompanied with an Historical Sketch of the Country they are intended to delineate; and trusts that about twenty pages large paper devoted to that purpose, will be particularly agreeable to those who may not be intimately acquainted with the great events that have transpired, especially in modern times, in the vast empire of the East.

This historical part having been drawn up from the most authentic sources, will enable the reader, who may be unacquainted with Asiatic affairs, to form a correct idea of the immense and interesting territory, which has so often been the site of British bravery, and which promises to prove a primary source of British opulence.

The sketch is accompanied with original portraits of the native Judges and Officers of the Recorder's Court, at Bombay, with the drawings, of which Lady Syer most obligingly accommodated the proprietor, and will form an highly interesting folio plate; which, with an engraved Frontispiece, the History, Indexes, &c. &c. are given only as one number, and will render the whole a complete work relative to India. But this number may be had or not, at the option of the purchasers of the preceding parts.

The Views of Hindostan, and those in the Mysore, may be bound with the history, either in one volume or separately; and such as may wish to have the prints bound in two volumes may be accommodated with two copies of the history, &c.

The succeeding numbers are occupied with views of castles, pyramids, palaces, &c.; in some of which we see united, proportion, grandeur and beauty, in buildings by men who never heard of the five orders of architecture. To many of these superb edifices may be applied (with some little reservation) what was once said "of the sublime dreams of Piranezi, who seems to have conceived visions of Rome beyond what it boasted even in the meridian of its splendour. Savage as Salvatore Rosa, fierce as Michael Angelo, and exuberant as Rubens, he imagined scenes that would startle geometry, and exhaust the Indies to realize. He piles palaces on bridges, and temples on palaces, and scales heaven with mountains of edifices. Yet, what taste in his boldness! what grandeur in his wildness! what labour in thought, both in his rashness and details!"

The Costume of Hindostan elucidated by sixty coloured Engravings, with Descriptions in English and French, taken in the Years 1798, and 1799, by Balt Solyns, of Calcutta. Printed at Bulmer's Press, and published by E. Orme, Bond-street; by whom it is dedicated to the Chairman and Directors of the East India Company.

This work was undertaken from a conviction that a delineation from nature, elucidatory of the features, manners, and customs of the natives of Hindostan would be acceptable to the public at large, and particularly interesting to those gentlemen who have resided in India.

In the present race of Hindoos, the observer of nature will see, perhaps, with little variation

variation, the same features, customs, character, and religious mysteries which history has recorded of their ancestors, at a time when few other parts of the globe were in a state of civilization, and which will be found to bear a striking resemblance to the records of Holy Writ; while it is unquestionable that their primitive manners have been preserved amongst them by an immutable attachment to their ancient religion.

The investigation into the natural disposition of the natives of Hindostan, which is the primary object of the institution established at Bengal*, by the Marquis of Wellesley (which has already had the effect of abolishing the extremes of a prejudice that has prevailed for ages, relative to those people) will, it is presumed, increase the value of the present publication, which will henceforth be a necessary accompaniment to whatever may appear relative to Indian characteristics.

The original drawings having been made in Bengal, the different figures which they represent are distinguished by the appellations peculiar to that province; though the descriptions will be found appropriate to every other part of India.

This splendid publication, consisting of sixty plates coloured to represent the different casts of the Hindoos, with descriptive letter-press in English and French, was originally published in eight parts, each part containing seven or eight coloured engravings, printed on fine vellum hot-pressed paper, imperial 4to. size, at 1l. 1s. each part.

The complete work consists of sixty prints of unequal merit, generally engraved by Mr. Scot, and though the drawing of the limbs and extremities of the figures is not generally entitled to much praise, yet as the draperies are copied on the spot, and therefore (as it may be presumed) exhibit a correct view of the various habits of the different casts, it is both curious and interesting; and the figures being coloured in a very pleasing style, renders it extremely picturesque; to many of them there are little landscapes in the back-ground, which though slight are pretty.

The descriptions are in French and English, and might sometimes have been more diffuse: in both languages the idioms are in some cases violated, from which there is occasional obscurity; it is however on the whole a publication that we

can fairly recommend to the attention of all our readers, who are at all curious about the affairs of that great empire, in a large territory of which we are now so materially interested.

A Series of Prints, illustrative of a Country Life, by George Morland, engraved by Thomas Williamson. To be completed in four Numbers.

No. 1. "*First Love.*"—In this print there is a frankness of nature that makes a direct appeal to the mind, and is very creditable to the taste and talents of the artist. It exhibits a ^{very} useful country girl, who is come to fill her tin-kettle at the pump, and there meets her rustic lover, who looks at her with delighted eyes. The motto, "*Well, I shall have my mother me*" is not ill chosen.

No. 2. "*The Young Dealer.*"—i.e. The young dealer in pigs is here represented as offering his hogs to a young chapman, with the motto of, "*Well, what will you give.*" This, though coarse, is natural, but inferior to the preceding.

No. 3. "*Lazy Shepherds.*"—Of the same description as the foregoing; but neither so characteristic in the figures, or so interesting in the story, as the two which precede it.

Morland's Cottager, and Morland's Woodman, engraved by Thomas Williamson, from the Original Paintings; published by Williamson, 21 Charlton-street, Somers-town, and Barrow, Weston-place, Pancras.

In Morland's designs, we usually see nature, as in a mirror, but in both these we think the figures are too young and too smart, if we may be allowed the expression, for either a Cottager or a Woodman. They are however very neatly engraved, and form a pair of very pretty furniture prints.

The superiority of our navy to that of every other country, has long been the boast of Britain; and the contemplation of our shipping leads every native of this island to exult in the prospect of our retaining that superiority; and as naval views may by a skilful marine painter, be rendered extremely picturesque, we feel pleased to announce any publication in which the arts either commemorate any great achievement of our naval heroes, or represent any leading vessels of our navy in an interesting point of view. For the latter purpose, Mr. Ackermann has just delivered out proposals for publishing by subscription, a most beautiful naval scene, representing his Majesty's ship *Hibernia*, of one hundred and twenty guns, ^{being}

* See Essays by the Students of Fort-William.

being the largest ship ever built in this kingdom, at the moment of her going off the stocks, at Plymouth dock. The *Pallas* frigate, along-side the Sheer-hulk; the *Circe* frigate off the dock-yard: these three ships were launched on the evening of the 17th of November, 1804.

The *St. George*, of 98 guns, undocked the same morning; two *Spanish* frigates, with their colours flying, detained by the *Medusa*, *Indefatigable*, *Amphion*, and *Lively*, as also the *Prince Frederick*, a *Prussian* galliot, and a number of cutters, sloops, and boats, contributed to animate that interesting spectacle.

The view is taken from Mount Edgecombe, by Mr. Robert Parker, of Plymouth dock, and is to be engraved by Mr. C. Bluck, and will be ready for delivery in May next; price to subscribers plain, 14s. in colours, 1l. 8s.

Mr. Orme has the five following publications in a very forward state, viz.—The *Liber Nauticum*, or Complete Book of Ships and Shipping, calculated both for the library and instruction in the art of marine drawing, ten numbers, price 7s. 6d. each, will complete the work.

"*My Dog*."—Size 29 by 17½, companion to the celebrated print of *My Horse*, will be finished next month.

A portrait of *Lady Smith Burges*, from a miniature by Mrs. Mee.

The portrait of the late *George Morland*, accompanied with his life, and many of his works.

A most interesting large quarto work, of Italian scenery, representing the manners, customs, and amusements of the different Italian states; and containing thirty engravings.

The capital prize of *Boydell's* lottery, comprising the *Shakespeare* Gallery, and all the pictures from which that capital work was engraved, is become the property of Mr. Tassie, of *Leicester-square*; and we understand that if it is not disposed of by private contract by the 13th of next May, it will on that, and the following days, be sold by auction. That such a collection in honour of our favourite poet, should be scattered like the *Sybill's* leaves, will be mortifying, and we should imagine less advantageous to the proprietor than it would be to sell them altogether.

Being upon this subject, it may be proper to mention that some of the possessors of the tickets drawn blanks, and entitled to a print or prints to the value of one guinea according to their corresponding number, do not seem clearly to understand upon what principle the number upon their prints does not exactly correspond with that upon their tickets. It will be found upon examination that to prevent any partiality, the act, establishing this lottery, described the mode by which the numbers were to be delivered, which is strictly adhered to; and to find the proper number, deduct so many of the capital prizes, which in numerical order are less than a given ticket, and the remainder will be the new number.

Example.—From the ticket, No. 500 deduct the two capitals of a less number 2
No. 498 being the remainder, is ———
consequently the number on the roll, 498 to which the holder of the ticket, ———
No. 500, is entitled.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the *Finsbury Dispensary*,

From the 20th of January, to the 20th of February.

TYPHUS	1
Febricula	5
Pneumonia	3
Dyspepsia	2
Catarrhus	13
Diarrhœa	11
Dysenteria	5
Rheumatismus	19
Asthénia	17
Amenorrhœa	8
Menorrhagia	1
Chlorosis	7

Morbi Infantiles	13
Morbi Cutanei	11
Hypochondriasis	16
Anasarca	5
Pneumatosis	3

By a person of a superior degree of intellectual cultivation, and in the habits of literary pursuit, the Reporter was the other day called upon to give an opinion with regard to the nature and proper treatment of his constitution; which evidently possessed a more than usual degree of

of mental and muscular vigour, but, at the same time, betrayed, in the nervous part of its organization, an excessive and morbid susceptibility. As counteracting agents to this diseased propensity, were prescribed, in addition to some simple compositions of the Pharmacopæia, the disuse of such narcotics as tea and coffee; early rising, diurnal exercise carried even to fatigue, and the use of the cold bath two or three times a week, until the relaxed condition of his fibre was corrected and restored to the tone of a due and healthy excitement.

An important difference ought to be remarked between *sensibility* and *irritability*. The former is to be measured by the permanence and power of sensation, the latter by the suddenness and facility with which sensation is excited. When it is excited to any great degree by trifling or imaginary causes, it implies the existence of physical disorder, although the powers of the system in other respects remain healthy and unimpaired.

It is a flaw in one of the ramifications of a theory,* which is radically right, that it considers the excitability as one and indivisible in the whole frame, when, in fact, we find, that this power is at sometimes disproportionately great in the *nervous*, at others in the *muscular*; and at others in the *vascular* part of our constitution.

We have an example of the first in men of sentiment and intellect; of the second in those who are more capable of, and devoted to corporeal efforts and exertions; and the last is exhibited in the instance of persons who are distinguished by the extraordinary ardour of their animal and sensual affections.

Such differences in individuals often take their rise from hereditary stamina, but sometimes they appear to be in a great measure produced, and are always magnified or diminished, by habits and external influences.

A porter has a stronger back than other men, because he is more than other men accustomed to make use of it. The mental labourer, for the same reason, if he were not born with it, will be likely to acquire a more than ordinary degree of

intellectual energy and power. In like manner, the man of licentious indulgence, by giving a loose to the gratification of his voluptuous propensities, will not fail to make more prominent and decided the original features of both his moral and physical character.

The species of reading which is now in vogue, has a most important influence upon the *health* as well as upon the taste and morality of the rising generation. That sickly sensibility of mind and body which the fashionable productions of the modern press are calculated to create, is ill exchanged even for the torpor of ignorance, or the inactivity of neglected cultivation.

Typhus, it has frequently been observed by the writer of this article, has very rarely appeared during the last two or three years. One instance, however, has recently occurred, in which the disease, although the Reporter was called in at a very advanced period of it, was, by ablutio, and the instantaneous application of appropriate and efficient stimuli, prevented from sinking into that last and hopeless stage, the symptoms and characteristics of which Huxham, in the following words, so faithfully and pathetically describes:

"Now nature sinks apace. The extremities grow cold, the nails pail or livid; the pulse may be said to tremble and flutter rather than to beat, the vibrations being so weak and quick that they can scarce be distinguished, though sometimes they creep on surprizingly slow, and very frequently intermit. The sick become quite insensible and stupid, scarce affected with the loudest noise, or strongest light, though at the beginning strangely susceptible of the impressions of either. The delirium now ends in a profound coma, and that soon in an eternal sleep. The stools, urine, and tears run off involuntarily, and denounce a speedy dissolution; as the vast tremblings and twitchings of the tendons and nerves are preludes to a general convulsion, which at once snaps off the thread of life."

J. REID.

Grenville street, Brunswick-square,
February 18, 1805.

* The Theory of Brown.

* Huxham's Essay on Fevers.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In February, 1805.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

SOON after we closed our account of the Public Affairs of our last Number, the papers relative to the war with Spain, including the declaration by the English Government, were laid before Parliament, by his Majesty's Ministers. The declaration sets out with the proposition that, "From the moment hostilities had commenced between Great Britain and France, a sufficient ground of war against Spain, on the part of Great Britain, necessarily followed from the Treaty of St. Ildephonso, if not disclaimed by Spain."

It then states the terms of that Treaty in the following words—"Spain covenanted to furnish a stated contingent of naval and military force for the prosecution of any war in which the French Republic might think proper to engage. She specifically surrendered any right or pretension to enquire into the nature, origin, or justice of that war. She stipulated, in the first instance, a contingent of troops and ships, which, of itself, comprised no moderate proportion of the means at her disposal; but in the event of this contingent being at any time found insufficient for the purposes of France, she further bound herself to put into a state of activity the utmost force, both by sea and land, that it should be in her power to collect. She covenanted that this force should be at the disposal of France, to be employed conjointly or separately for the annoyance of the common enemy; thus submitting her entire power and resources to be used as the instruments of French ambition and aggression, and to be applied in whatever proportion France might think proper, for the avowed purpose of endeavouring to subvert the Government and destroy the national existence of Great Britain."

The declaration proceeds to shew that the English Government was willing to waive the extreme exercise of its rights, on assurances of a pacific disposition towards England on the part of Spain. It continues to trace the relative situation of the two countries, till "in the month of October a convention was signed, by which Spain agreed to pay to France a certain sum monthly, in lieu of the naval and military succours which they had stipulated by the Treaty to provide, but of the amount of this sum, or of the na-

ture of any other stipulations which that Convention might contain, no official information whatever was given."

Our Government then remonstrated, "That a subsidy, as large as that which Spain was supposed to have engaged to pay to France, far exceeded the bounds of forbearance; that it could only meet with a temporary connivance, as, if it was continued, it might prove in fact a greater injury than any other hostility. In reply to these remonstrances, it was represented as an expedient to gain time, and assurances were given which were confirmed by circumstances, which came to his Majesty's knowledge from other quarters, that the disposition of the Spanish Government would induce them to extricate themselves from this engagement, if the course of events should admit of their doing so with safety."

The English Government now took their stand on the following grounds, on which it professes to have acted up to the declaration of war by Spain. Our Minister at the court of Madrid, first protested against the convention, as a violation of neutrality, and a justifiable cause of war; secondly, he declared that our abstaining from hostilities must depend upon its being only a temporary measure, and that we must be at liberty to consider a perseverance in it as a cause of war; thirdly, that the entrance of any French troops into Spain must be refused; and fourthly, that any naval preparation must be a great cause of jealousy, and any attempt to give naval assistance to France an immediate cause of war.

The declaration goes on to represent our Government as still desirable to protract, if possible, the decision of the question. The report of "some naval armaments in the ports of Spain had occasioned a fresh correspondence between his Majesty's Minister and the Spanish Government. In one of the notes presented by the former, he declares, that if the King was forced to begin a war, he would want no other declaration than what he had already made. The answers of the Spanish Government were at first of an evasive nature; his Majesty's Minister closed the correspondence on his part by a note delivered on the 18th of February, in which he declares that all further forbearance on the part of England

land must depend upon the cessation of all naval armaments, and a prohibition of the sale of prizes in their ports; and unless these points were agreed to without modification, he had orders to leave Madrid. On the second of these points a satisfactory answer was given, and orders were issued accordingly; on the first a reference was made to former declarations. To the question about disclosing the treaty with France no satisfactory answer was ever given. As however no naval preparations appeared to be proceeding at that period in the ports of Spain, the matter was allowed to remain there for a time."

The next thing complained of in the declaration is, that reinforcements of soldiers and sailors had arrived, through Spain, for the French fleets at Toulon and Ferrol. Statements follow of new attempts of the Spaniards to fit out naval armaments, of new remonstrances from our Government, in the same temper as all the former, and of new evasions on the part of Spain; bringing the history down to the order of our Government, to detain the Spanish treasure ships. After that event, our Minister presented a note to the Spanish Government, in which the following conditions were insisted upon: "First, that the orders given at Ferrol, Cadiz, and Carthagena, should be countermanded, as well for the equipment of ships of war in any of those ports, as for their removal from one of those ports to another. Secondly, that not only the present armaments should be discontinued, but that the establishment of ships of war in the different ports should be replaced on the footing on which they stood at the commencement of hostilities between England and France. Thirdly, that a full disclosure should be made of the existing engagements, and of the future intentions of Spain with respect to France."

To these propositions, the declaration states the answer of the Spanish Government to have been evasive and unsatisfactory. The declaration observes, that the Spanish Government has acknowledged, in its declaration, the necessity of making itself a party to the war, in support of the pretensions of France, expressly declaring, that "Spain and Holland, who treated conjointly with France and Amiens, and whose interests and political relations were so closely connected with her, must have with difficulty refrained from taking part against the injuries and insults offered to their ally."

Such is the case made out by our Go-

vernment. The papers laid before Parliament by Ministers in support of this case, were very numerous. Mr. Grey, in the Commons, and Lord Grenville, in the House of Lords, moved for a great variety of other papers, maintaining that many deficiencies in the negotiation were apparent, and many points left without explanation; and the motions being agreed to, the papers in question were added to the former. We have already stated our opinion of the seizure of the Spanish vessels; and shall only now say, that none of the documents laid before parliament form any colour or excuse for that transaction. And, indeed, no circumstances could excuse it. The debate in both houses on the papers were unusually long and obstinate. In the Commons, it was adjourned, on the first day, at 4 o'clock in the morning; and, on the second day, was not concluded till 6 o'clock. The division was—For the address 313—For the amendment (moved by Mr. Grey) 106—Majority 207.

The next important measure we have to notice in Parliament is the Budget for the year, of which the following is the result:

SUPPLIES.

NAVY, exclusive of 390,000*l.* ordnance sea service, 14,645,630*l.*

ARMY.

England	£.14,778,391	} 18,616,897
Ireland	3,838,506	

ORDNANCE.

England	4,246,994	} 4,846,994
Ireland	600,000	

MISCELLANEOUS.

England	800,000	} 1,450,000
Ireland	650,000	

£.39,559,521

Further extraordinary Expences 5,000,000

Joint charge, England and Ireland.....44,559,521

Deduct on account of Ireland, as below.....6,403,102

39,156,419

Add England's separate charges.

East India Company1,000,000

Deficiency of Malt, 1803.....320,000

To complete the payment of American awards.....414,000

Deficiency of 5,000,000*l.* voted as surplus of consolidated Fund, to 5th April, 1805.....2,800,000

4,534,000

Total, England 43,690,419

Deduct

Deduct, on account of Ire-
land, 2-seventeenths of
the above sum of
44,559,521l. 5,242,296
Deduct also 2-seventeenths of
1,366,581l. for civil
list, and other charges
on consolidated fund,
not relating to public
debt 160,806
Total deducted £.5,403,102

WAYS AND MEANS.

Malt and personal estate duties £.2,750,000
War Tax 8,300,000
New war taxes 1,150,000

9,450,000
Property tax 6,300,000
15,750,000
Surplus consolidated fund to
5th April, 1806 4,000,000
Lottery 300,000
Surplus and Ways and Means,
1804 1,192,115
Loan 20,000,000
Total Ways and Means 43,992,115
Total Supplies 43,690,419
This will be a Surplus of
Ways and Means beyond
the Supply of 301,696

The terms of the Loan are: for every
100l. subscribed the subscribers are to
have 150l. 3 per Cent. Consols, and 22l.
Reduced, creating 172l. stock for every
100l. in money, with 5l. per cent. discount
for prompt payment. The new taxes pro-
posed to provide for the interest of the
loan are the following: Post-Office: an
addition of one penny on each single let-
ter sent by the general post; twopence on
double letters; and threepence on treble
letters; one penny each on letters con-
veyed by the two-penny post, to the vi-
cinity of London and twopence on foreign
letters. Salt: 5s. per bushel additional,
and sixpence per bushel additional on the
exportation of salt. Horses: on those
kept for pleasure, one-fifth added to the
present tax; on such as are kept for pur-
poses of husbandry, where 12s. 6d. is
now paid, 7s. 6d. additional is laid
on; horses for husbandry now paying
2s. 6d. are exempt from this tax. Lega-
cies: on direct legacies (which pay no
duty now), one per cent. legacies charged
on land the same as others; and those to
strangers in blood to pay 10 per cent. in-
stead of eight. The following is the re-
capitulation of the amount of the interest
of the loan, and of the taxes provided to
meet that charge:—

Total amount of interest on loan,
including 3 per cents. created
for loyalty holders, and
charges of management. — £.1,537,192
MONTHLY MAG. NO. 126.

Taxes proposed to meet the above charges.

Post Office £.230,000
Salt 400,000
Ditto on exportation to Europe 80,000
Pleasure horses 110,000
Husbandry ditto 320,000
Direct legacies 200,000
Legacies charged on land 100,000
Ditto, strangers in blood 30,000
£.1,560,000

The estimated produce of the taxes will
thus be somewhat above 20,000l. beyond
the sum wanted.

Beside the new taxes to meet the inte-
rest of the loan, the property tax is pro-
posed to be raised one-fourth, or three-
pence in a shilling, in order to keep down,
as much as possible, the national debt.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in
making the above propositions to the
House, stated that it was probable that
Government would have to apply to parlia-
ment for leave to use five millions of the
supplies, as subsidies to those powers on
the Continent alluded to in his Majesty's
speech.

The number of men voted by the
House of Commons, for guards and gar-
risons, for Great Britain and Ireland, and
the islands in the channel, is 135,000;
and the sum for their pay and clothing,
4,635,000l.

A Bill for continuing the suspension of
the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland, which
was brought into Parliament by Minis-
ters, created a considerable debate, before
it passed. A motion made in the House
of Lords, by the Earl of Darnley, for re-
pealing the Act for raising a permanent ad-
ditional force, was lost, after a very ani-
mated debate. By returns laid before the
House of Commons, it appears, that the
total number of men raised in the United
Kingdom, under the provisions of that
Act, is only 2743. Of these 2213 were
procured by parish-officers, and 530 by the
recruiting officers of the army; 62 of the
whole number have been discharged, two
have died, and 361 have deserted; leaving
the number of effective men 2318. Mr.
Wilberforce has again renewed his at-
tempts to abolish the slave trade. On his
motion, in the House of Commons, leave
was given to bring in a Bill to that effect.

Some law promotions have lately taken
place. Sir Thomas Manners Sutton has
been appointed a Puisne Judge in the
Court of Exchequer, in the room of Sir
Beaumont Hotham, who has resigned his
seat. Mr. Gibbs has been appointed his
Majesty's Solicitor General; Mr. Adam
Attorney General to the Prince of Wales;
Mr.

Mr. Jekyll, Solicitor General to his Royal Highness, and Mr. Dallas, Chief Justice of the Bench.

An affair has occurred in Ireland which has excited much sensation. One of the Judges of that part of the United Kingdom, Mr. Justice Johnson, was arrested under a warrant of Lord Ellenborough, dated the 24th of November last, on a charge of writing certain letters, signed "JUVENA," in Cobbett's Political Register. This is reported to have been done on the authority of the Act of the 44th of the King, chapter the 29th, which authorizes the transmitting certain offenders from Ireland to this country, for trial here. Judge Johnson was brought before the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, by a writ of *Habeas Corpus*. His Lordship called to his assistance, in this delicate question, all the Judges within his reach; that is to say, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron, the Honourable Barons George and Smith, and the Honourable Justices Day and Finucane. The counsel of Judge Johnson resisted the authority of the warrant, and the legality of the arrest: after a solemn argument, occupying several days, the question was decided against the learned Judge. He then moved it to the Court of Exchequer, where the decision was the same. It is now moved to the Court of Common Pleas, where it is reserved for another solemn argument.

We state with extreme pleasure, that Government have issued instructions to our naval commanders, not to molest any neutral vessel carrying supplies of corn to Spain, during the scarcity in that country, even though it should belong to the enemy.

A letter to the Admiralty, from Lord Keith, dated on board the *Ardent*, off Ramsgate, January 21, states, that his Majesty's ship the *Greyhound*, commanded by Captain Elphinstone, has captured the French lugger privateer *Le Vimereux*, Jan. B. Pollet, Captain, of 15 guns, and 69 men. It was against this vessel that the attempt was made by the boats of the *Ratler* sloop and *Folkestone* lugger, which we mentioned in our last; and we have now the satisfaction to state, that Mr. Dalzell, acting Lieutenant of the *Ratler*, and Mr. Donaldson, acting Commander of the *Folkestone*, are still living, and that great expectation is entertained of their recovery. The boats of the illustrious man of war, belonging to the Ferrol squadron, commanded by Sir Charles Hamilton, in

an attempt to cut out a brig, lying at anchor in Varras Bay, have lost Lieutenant Thurnham, of the marines, and one seaman, killed by the fire of the musquetry.

Two more of our ships of war have been lately lost, the *Fama*, and the *Doris* frigates. The crews were saved. We have also to state the unhappy circumstance of the premature death of Captain Jervis, of the *Tonnant*, nephew and heir of Lord St. Vincent. He was drowned by the upsetting of his own boat, as he was going to wait on the admiral, it is said on some emergent occasion, during a gale of wind. We have also the melancholy duty to announce the loss of the *Abergavenny* East Indiaman, Captain Wordsworth, bound to Bengal. She sailed from Portsmouth on the 24th of January, in company with four other Indiamen, under convoy of the *Weymouth* of 36 guns. This fleet meeting with tempestuous weather, bore away for Portland Roads, and in coming round the Island of Portland, she struck on the Shambles, where she lay nearly an hour. After getting her off, she made a great quantity of water; and notwithstanding every exertion made both by her officers and seamen, she went down in the Roads, about seven in the evening. The Captain, the chief mate, with nearly three hundred persons, were lost. Between ninety and an hundred were saved. There were nearly twenty cadets drowned, those young men having worked so constantly at the pumps as to be exhausted, and incapable of exertion for their own safety, when the ship sank. Most of the persons saved had got into the main and mizen-tops, and in the shrouds; from which they were taken by the brave and generous exertions of the crew of a small sloop. It was two o'clock, on the following morning, before these were all taken from the masts and yards. It is due to the captain to add, that the *Abergavenny* had a pilot on board when she struck. Captain Wordsworth was an excellent seaman, and a most amiable man.

Sir T. Trigge, late governor of Gibraltar, has arrived from that garrison, in the *Tribune* frigate. He sailed on the 27th of December, at which time, all remains of the epidemic malady had happily disappeared. Only three persons died in the garrison during the week previous to the sailing of the *Tribune*, and none of them died of the fever. The new governor, General Fox, landed on the 18th; but the troops were not to disembark till the 1st of January, when a regular communication would be opened between the town and the bay.

On the 31st of January those stupendous and beautiful works, the London Docks, were opened for the reception of vessels. About 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, the brig *Perseverance*, Captain Clark, belonging to Mr. Davis of Liverpool, was towed into the basin. She was decorated with the colours of all nations; and a discharge of cannon announced her entry into the dock. The Directors of the company, the surveyor of the works, the secretary, and several of their friends, were on the dock. A prodigious number of persons were assembled to behold this very fine sight.

The Calcutta Gazette contains an account of a gallant piece of service performed by part of our troops in India. On the 16th of May, last, Lieutenant-Colonel Don took the Fort of Rampogna, by forcing the gates with cannon. A battalion of the enemy were posted outside of the works; but, by a skilful movement, the communication between these troops and the fort was cut off, and most of them, together with those who fled from the fort, were cut to pieces, on the plain, by the 3d regiment of cavalry, commanded by Major Doveton. This great slaughter was owing to their refusing quarter, on condition of laying down their arms. The enemy's force was about 1,100. There were about fifty of them killed on the works, and in the town, and nearly four hundred by the cavalry. The loss on our side was considerable, for the smallness of the party. The following is the detail of it:—Europeans, one lieutenant, one corporal, one gunner, and one matross wounded: Natives, two havildars, one naick, and nine sepoy killed; two jamindars, four havildars, one naick, thirty-four sepoy, and eleven lascars wounded. The wounded officer is Lieutenant Borleau: his wound is slight. On the 21st of May last, a body of predatory horse, amounting to five thousand, made an incursion into the province of Bandelcund. A detachment of seven companies of Sepoys, a troop of native cavalry, and the park of artillery, under the command of Captain Smith, had proceeded to attack a fort, about five miles from Koach. On the morning of the 22d the predatory horse cut off part of this detachment, posted in the pithah of the fort. This party, consisting of two companies of Sepoys, two officers, two serjeants, two corporals, four gunners, forty matrosses, of the artillery, with a proportion of lascars, were killed, excepting one hundred and thirty wounded natives, who returned to Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcet's camp, on

the 24th. The predatory horse also captured two howitzers, two twelve-pounders, one six-pounder, and all the tumbrils belonging to the park. Captain Smith, with the remaining five companies of Sepoys, retreated with the loss of one man only, to Lieutenant Colonel Fawcet's camp. The same horse afterwards attacked the town of Calpie, and attempted to cross the Jumna, but were repulsed with loss, by two companies of Sepoys, under the command of Captain Jones; and were defeated near Koach, on the 30th of May, by Colonel Shephard, commanding a party of troops, lately in the service of Ambajee Ingolia. They have since entirely evacuated the province of Bandelcund.

Sir Thomas Trowbridge is appointed commander in chief of our naval force in India; Sir Edward Pellew retains a command on one side of the peninsula.

FRANCE.

In the sitting of the Legislative Body, of the 15th of Pluviose (February 4.) the Counsellors of State, Segur, Begonen, and Desfoles, laid before the Assembly a copy of a letter written by Bonaparte to the King of England. The letter addresses his Majesty in the style of "Sir, and Brother." It begins with stating, that Bonaparte is called to the throne of France by Providence, and by the suffrage of the Senate, the people, and the army; it plainly acknowledges that England and France may contend for ages, but maintains that they only abuse their power; and that their governments do not fulfil the most sacred of their duties, in continuing the contest. Bonaparte says, he does not consider it as any disgrace to make the first step; and conjures his Majesty not to deny himself the happiness of giving peace to the world; nor to leave that sweet satisfaction to his children; the present moment once lost, he says, all his efforts will not be able to terminate the war. His Majesty, he asserts, has gained more within ten years, both in territory and riches, than the whole extent of Europe. The war, he states, is without an object, without any presumable result to his Majesty. "The world is sufficiently large," he goes on to say, "for our two nations to live in; and reason is sufficiently powerful to discover means of reconciling every thing, when the wish of reconciliation exists on both sides."

M. Segur made remarks in the Assembly, after the reading of the letter, which were in the usual French style.

On the 15th of January, there was a grand gala in the Legislative Assembly.

at the inauguration of Bonaparte's statue, which has been placed in their hall. M. Vaublance and M. Fontaine made pompous speeches in praise of the Emperor and Empress. On the 16th, the city of Paris gave a splendid entertainment to the Emperor and Empress. Bonaparte assured M. Frochot, the Prefect of the City, that he has always entertained, and will preserve, a particular affection for his good city of Paris. In the sitting of the 16th a proposal was introduced by the Counsellors of State, Regnaud de St. John d'Angely, and Segur, for the making a new great seal of state, bearing on one side the effigies of the Emperor, seated on his throne, dressed in the imperial robes, and having the crown on his head, and the sceptre and balance of Justice in his hands; on the other the imperial eagle, crowned, reposing on the thunder. The project was referred for discussion.

The Vice-president and the Consulta of the Italian Republic, it is said, are employed at Paris in maturing, upon the ideas of Bonaparte, a plan for the concentration and durability of their Government, analogous to the principles which prevail in France. It is reported that his highness, Prince Joseph Bonaparte, will be crowned King of Lombardy. The Emperor will visit the department of the Upper Alps; and immense and splendid preparations are making for his journey.

It appears that great activity has prevailed lately in the ports of France. It is believed, that the Rochfort Squadron, consisting of one ship of 100 guns, three of 74, and four frigates, sailed from that port about six weeks since. The Toulon fleet is lately said to have sailed, with 10,000 troops on board. A ship of war, of 90 guns, has lately been launched at l'Orient; and three other line of battle ships are in a state of forwardness; there are, however, said to be no seamen for them.

HOLLAND.

The conduct of the French troops in Holland is stated to be daily more and more despotic. The French General, Frere, lately seized a waggon laden with specie, to a very large amount, on its road from Amsterdam to Hamburgh, alleging that the money was intended to be sent to England. The merchants, whose property the money was, applied to General Frere, and produced the fullest proof that the money was not intended to be sent to England, upon which he offered to restore it, on condition that a hand-

some *douceur* should be given to his troops for their trouble in the transaction. This they resisted, as a lawless imposition, and the money still remains under the General's care. English manufactured goods are confiscated by the French troops, and sold by auction, General Marmont's groom being the auctioneer, and a guard of French soldiers attended at this military Custom-house, to prevent tumult during the sale. But new and more serious calamities threaten this unfortunate country every day. A Rotterdam paper, of the 29th of January, contains the intelligence that, on the preceding day, the Legislative Assembly of the states had come to a resolution, declaring that the Dutch Government was reduced to the necessity of stopping payment of the public annuities. The resolution states the cause of this bankruptcy to be, the nation's having been unhappily involved in the present war with Great Britain, through their connection with France; and it adds, that the Assembly, finding itself compelled either to call on the public for a contribution of one per cent per month, or of suspending the payment of the public annuities, deemed the latter the least grievous of the two evils. It appears, that the State Directory had recommended the former measure to the Legislative Assembly, who rejected it with disdain. One member of that body, M. Van Hassell, made a most generous and interesting speech on the passing the resolution stated above, in which he openly ascribed the bankruptcy of the country, and all its calamities, to the tyranny and extortion of the French, and to those other innumerable unhappy consequences of their connection with France.

AMERICA.

Judge Pendleton was tried on the 10th of December last, for aiding and abetting in the late fatal duel between Gen. Hamilton and Col. Burr, and was found guilty. W. P. Van Vels, Esq. was also tried and convicted, for being the bearer of the challenge, and for aiding and abetting in the duel. The American ship, Hazard, Capt. Burvill, left the Isle of France on the 12th of June last, at which time, La Marengo, of 80 guns (Admiral Linois's ship) was refitting. La Belle Poule frigate, of 44 guns, and Aralanta, of 38, were repairing; the Surveillante of 42 guns, and Berceau corvette were in bad condition, and would take much time to put them into a state fit for sea. La Psyche, of 36 guns, and La Diligence, of 28, were nearly ready for sea.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the
20th of January and the 20th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ALLINGHAM Benjamin, Berwick street, Soho, picture dealer. (Becket, Broad street, Golden square.)
Boulton George, Charles Cross, coach proprietor. (Wright and Boyill, Chancery lane)
Booth Banks, Salford, merchant. (Ellis, Curditors street)
Bryans Joseph, Little Britain, dealer. (Godmond, Crescent, Bridge street)
Barker William, Strand, linen draper. (Maddock and Stephenson, Lincoln's inn, New square)
Barrow George, Handforth, swaller. (Holland, Manchester)
Byrne George, Exeter street, Chelsea. (Parker, Young, and Hughes, Essex street)
Cheek Henry, Richmond, Surrey, linen draper. (Tilbury and Bedford, Bedford row)
Chapman Nathaniel, William Mellor, and Robert Mellor, stockport, cotton manufacturers. (Ellis, Curditors street)
Cornwell William, King David's fort, St. George in the East. (Finchett, Prescott street)
Denman George Frédéric, Strand, jeweller. (Pullen, Fore street)
Dixon Edward, Gravelthorpe, butcher. (Robins, Gray's inn place)
Edlin Nathaniel, Hinckley, hosier. (Rudall and Llewellyn, Clement's inn)
Fournels Robert, Gainsborough, iron founder. (Windus, Son, and Hollaway, Chancery lane)
Fisher Edward, Manchester, common brewer. (Swale, New Boswell court)
Farmer Thomas Bevan, Rotherhithe, carpenter. (Pringle and Wasbrough, Greville street)
Gilbert Joseph, Bristol, merchant. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple)
Hoare Peter, Brockham green, Dorking, shopkeeper. (Broad, Union street, Borough)
Hoggray John, Leather lane, victualler. (Hodgson, Clement's inn)
Hooper Rachael, Bath, milliner. (Berry, Walbrook)
Jackson John, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)
Judin Frederic, Hatton garden, merchant. (Gregson, Angel court)
Kiernan Thomas, Gray's inn, money scrivener. (Wimburn and Collett, Chancery lane)
Large John, Allesley, dealer. (Nichols, Tavistock place)
Lindley John, Sheffield, cutler. (Wilson, Castle street, Holborn)
Lowes Ralph Clark, Newcastle-on-Tyne, ship owner. (Unwin, Shadwell)
Mogridge William, Uxbridge, iron founder. (Hodley, Wapping)
Mayhew John, jun. Wigmore street, cabinet maker. (Walton, Basinghall street)
Morris Robert, Wigan, cotton manufacturer. (Baron, Wigan)
Mowat Daniel, Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Low, Southampton buildings)
Mace William, Wimpole street, fruiterer. (Hughes, Cross court, Long acre)
Nixon John, Pimlico, carpenter. (Turner, Featherstone buildings)
Newton John, Birmingham, brazier. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn square)
Oliver William, Carnarvon, shopkeeper. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)
Pennington Henry, Liverpool, money scrivener. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
Paine William, Ipswich, coachmaker. (Bromley and Bell, Gray's inn)
Peirce Thomas Ibbot, Lime street, merchant. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warrford court, Throgmorton street)
Pitt William, Wolverhampton, timber merchant. (Price, Wolverhampton)
Paine Alexander, Stow on the Wold, draper. (Battye, Chancery lane)
Sims George, Stephen street, Tottenham court road, coal merchant. (Dixon, Nassau street, Soho)
Savage John, Manchester, hosier. (Harvey, Lincoln's inn)
Sargeant Joseph, Ruffia court, Milk street, warehousfeman. (Mac Michael, Finch lane)
Turner Joseph, Stockport, cotton spinner. (Ruxley, Temple)
Thomson William, Throgmorton street, stock broker. (Jopson, Castle street, Holborn)

Whittle Richard, Tarleton, shopkeeper. (Blakelock, Temple)
Wells John, Cartwright street, Aldgate, victualler. (Lewis, Great St. Helen's)
White Thomas, Chesterfield, bookfeller. (Thomas, Chesterfield)
Watson Alexander, Liverpool, stone mason. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)
Wright Thomas, Marham, dealer. (Fuller, Brandon)
Woolley Francis, Charles street, Grosvenor square, apothecary. (Nelson, Maddox street)
Wells Edward, Oxford, liquor merchant. (Blagrove and Walter, Symond's inn)
Watkins Maria, Wells, milliner. (White, Philpot lane)
Woodcock Thomas, Appleton in the Moors, corn merchant. (Petch, Kirbymoorside)
Wilkinson Graham, George street, Hanover square, money scrivener. (Dawson, Warwick street, Golden square)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ainsworth James, New Sleaford, mercer, March 2, final
Apsey Michael, Bury St. Edmunds, ironmonger, February 21, final
Anderson Robert, Guildford street, merchant, March 2
Burke John French, Cannon street, ship owner, March 5
Beck John, Workington, wine merchant, March 9
Beddine David, Back lane, upholster, March 5
Bishop John, Sheerness, shopkeeper, February 28
Barrow William, Sculcoates, grocer, March 7, final
Cawthorn Samuel, York, grocer, March 8
Cook Samuel, Trobridge, clothier, March 23
Caldwell Charles, and Thomas Smyth, Liverpool, and John Forbes, and Daniel Gregory, London, bankers, March 6, and separate estates of Caldwell and Smyth, March 6
Chapman James, Liverpool, merchant, February 20
Dutton Samuel, Joseph Hopley, and Melchior Cathcart William, Liverpool, merchants, February 20, final
Dutton Samuel, and Joseph Hopley, Liverpool, woollen drapers, February 20
Drumby Robert, Great George street, Minorities, tailor, April 9
Dobbin Thomas, Kendal, merchant, February 19
Dodson Andrew, Liverpool, merchant, February 21, final
Ellis Benjamin Holt, vintner, March 4, final
Everett Thomas, and Joseph Bishop, Wells, ship builders, February 23
Elliott William, Newington Causeway, haberdashers, March 9
Estell John, Scarborough, ship owner, February 18
Emmet George Johnston, Manchester, grocer, February 28
Fozard James, the elder, Letitia Fozard, and James Fozard, jun. Park lane, Piccadilly, stable keepers, March 9, final
Fisher George, White Hart yard, Drury lane, woollen draper, March 2, final
Field William, Old Swan stairs, merchant, partner with George Field and Charles Field, joint and separate estates of William Field, March 5
Field George, Old Swan stairs, merchant, March 5
Frazer George, and Andrew Frazer, Bow church yard, warehousemen, March 2
Fowkes John, Bush lane, wine merchant, March 9
Forth Nathaniel, Kirbymoorside, druggist, March 4
Fowler John, Bewdley, printer, February 25, final
Gamble Thomas, jun. Leicester, woolcomber, March 5, final
Green John, Reading, mealman, February 18
George Baltasar, Ratcliffe highway chemist (partner with David Cannon) March 9
Greenough George, Manchester, dry salter, March 7
Hatterley Richard, Doncaster, grocer, February 14, final
Houlbrooke Joseph, Cateaton street, dealer in spirits, February 16
Hewlett William, and William Pember, Bristol, dealers, March 5, final
Heskett George Paskell, Manchester, grocer, March 6, final
Hodgson John, Birmingham, merchant (partner with Henry Thompson, of Baltimore) March 4
Hook Joseph, Bermondsey street, leather dresser, May 14
Hopkins Samuel, Leeds, merchant, March 4
Houlding John, and James William Lowery, Liverpool, merchants, February 26

Hindley

178 Incidents, Marriages, and Deaths in and near London. [March 1,

- Hindley Robert, Salford, wine merchant, February 16, final
 Harrison Edward, Easingwood, woollen draper, February 18
 Inghs James, Billiter Square, merchant, March 9
 Jolley Nathan, Woodstock street, warehouseman, March 9
 King Thomas Prescott, West Cowes, linen draper, March 5
 Knight William, Tunbridge Wells, banker, February 23
 Kettle Joseph, Birmingham, and John Kettle, of Barkbrook End, factors, February 14, final
 Kidd Luke, Newcastle on Tyne, flax dresser, February 12
 Lord William, Shipdon on Stour, druggist, February 13
 Levington Thomas, St. Catherine's, near the Tower, shopfeller, April 9
 Lewis John, Old Jewry, warehouseman, March 2
 Lowe Ralph Kinderton, miller, March 4
 Lowley Thomas Jones, Piccadilly, haberdasher, February 23
 Maitemont Charles, Rathbone place, straw hat manufacturer, February 16
 Manning James, Thomas Heavyside, and Thomas Boreman, Barge yard, Bucklersbury, Manchester warehousemen, February 16
 Meyer Arnold, and Henry Wilekens, Liverpool, merchants, March 5
 Macon Matthew, jun. Huddersfield, woolstapler, March 2, final
 Metcalf Susanna, and John Metcalf, February 16, final
 Meallin William Lewis, Manchester street, apothecary, February 16
 Motley John, Huddersfield, woolstapler, February 27
 Mills Joseph, Macclesfield, hat manufacturer, February 19
 Nixon James, Lawrence lane, merchant, March 9
 Nixen Edward, Manchester, merchant February 26
 Peach Robert, Wakefield, woolstapler, March 7
 Pink William (otherwise called William Field) and John Birch, Charles street, Grosvenor square, tailors, March 2
 Pizey Henry, Sun street, baker, February 23
 Postal Joseph, Bishopsgate street, linen draper, March 2
 Peterfon James, Stradbroke, tanner, February 18, final
 Richardson Silvester, Blackburn grocer, March 5
 Robinson Samuel, Sheffield, scissor smith, March 2
 Row Thomas, Bath, butcher, April 10, final
 Rideing John, Liverpool, and William Lever, of Manchester, merchants, February 14
 Snawdon John, Plymouth, draper
 Sewell William, Falcon square, merchant, February 23
 Scott John, and George Scott, South street, Finsbury, merchants, February 23, and separate estate of John Scott, February 23
 Towle Thomas, and Joshua Jackson, Newgate street, warehousemen, April 30, final
 Timmings John, Stewart street, silk broker, February 23, final
 Taylor Edward, Blackburn, linen draper, February 14, final
 Terry Robert, Hadleigh, mercer, February 22, final
 Taylor George Leek, shopkeeper, February 18, final
 Whitaker James, Haslingden, grocer, March 5
 Wells John, and Thomas Smith, Leadenhall street, hatters, March 5, final
 Williams James, Haverfordwest, shopkeeper, March 11
 Waller Joseph Marriott, and Michael Waller, Hightown, merchants, March 1
 Woodall Isaac, Egremont, hatter, March 5
 Wells John, and William Wells, Swallow street, mercers, February 23
 Wigzel Thomas, Bowling green lane, carpenter, March 9
 Walford John, Pall mall, haberdasher, February 11

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

Statement of the Number of Persons inoculated at the Stations of the Royal Jennerian Society, in eighteen Months, from the Quarterly Reports.

Central House	2911
Surrey Chapel	2110
Maze Pond, Southwark	387
Rotherhithe	510
Shadwell	512
Mile End	516
John Street, Minories	400
Bishopsgate	1070
Hoxton	816
Golden Lane	579
Clerkenwell	245
Gate Street, Holborn	216
Mary-le-bone	1523
Westminster	218
	12013
Inoculated before the Central House was opened	275

Total 12,288

N. B. In the same period 19,352 charges of Vaccine Virus have been supplied from the Central House, in Salisbury Square, free of expence, on applications from most parts of the British Empire, and foreign countries.

A most useful institution has been for some-time established in the Borough of Southwark for the education of poor children. At this seminary one thousand poor children are instructed by Mr. Lancaster, a quaker,

without any charge to the parents. The school has no fund whatever but the unsolicited donations of the friends of unprotected childhood. Mr. Colquhoun, the magistrate, on a late visit to this institution was so highly pleased with the manner in which it was conducted, that he has opened one on the same plan in Pimlico at his own expence.

The Board of Agriculture having received information from various districts of the benefit arising from the cultivation of spring wheat, and it appearing to the board that at the present period it may be particularly useful to promote that object, have resolved to offer the following premiums: To the person, who shall in the spring of 1805 cultivate the greatest number of acres of spring-wheat (not less than 20) fifty guineas, or a piece of plate of that value.—For the next greatest quantity thirty guineas.—For the next greatest quantity twenty guineas. To the person who shall report to the board the result of the most satisfactory experiments in spring wheat, which shall ascertain the soil, the sort of wheat, the time of sowing, the produce and value, the comparative advantages of that and of the common wheat, and any other circumstances useful to be known, a piece of plate of the value of twenty pounds.

On Sunday morning, Jan. 27, at a quarter past three, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Barr, tallow-chandler, Upper Adams-street, Edgeware-road. Mr. and Mrs. Barr, with each an infant in their arms, were rescued

ceed by ladders placed against the windows. The house was soon in a blaze; and a coachman, named Pierce, was fortunate enough, at the risk of his life, to rescue his daughter, whom he carried down stairs amidst fire and smoke. Recollecting that his wife remained behind, he appeared in an agony of grief. To return as he came was impossible, as the staircase was completely enveloped with the flames, but he had scarcely recovered himself, when one of the windows in the two pair of stairs front room opened, and the unfortunate woman presented herself. Without a moment's hesitation, she precipitated herself into the street. By the fall, her thigh was broken, her neck dislocated, and she instantly expired in the presence of her husband and daughter, who were eye-witnesses of her melancholy fate. The fire had by this time got possession of every part of the house, which presented nothing but one entire blaze, and no hope was left that any of the unfortunate inhabitants that remained in it could possibly escape. They consisted of Mr. Adams, a coachman, and his wife, an elderly woman, and her two grandsons, fine lads, and two young men, servants out of place, all of whom, to the number of seven, fell victims to the fury of the flames.

On the 1st of February the new Wet Docks at Wapping were opened for the reception of shipping. After the walls, buoys, &c. had been examined, about two o'clock a gun was fired from the Dock-yard, as a signal for the *Perseverance*, of Liverpool, laden with wine (being the oldest ship in the Oporto trade) to get under weigh from the river, and remain in the outer basin, she having been previously decorated with the flags of all nations, not even the French being omitted. When the water was sufficiently deep in the Docks for her reception, the inner gates were thrown open, and she sailed in majestically; but her progress was impeded by the quantity of ice in the Docks, which being cleared away she sailed across the basin, and was moored at the north-west extremity of the Docks. The Great Dock contains exactly 20 acres, and the Little Dock or Basin about three acres, which together accommodate about 250 sail. A quay 100 feet wide surrounds the great Dock on all sides, excepting a small part subdivided and inclosed for tobacco, which is only about half that width, forming a length of wharfing of nearly 5000 feet, and an area for landing and shipping merchandise not to be paralleled. The whole comprises a space of the extent of 60 acres. The ground next Nightingale-lane, and on the side next the Thames, near Hermitage bridge, is purchased, and will be built upon as speedily as possible. The Quays are of immense length, said to be 1,260 feet, with a shed over the front for covering goods as they may be landed, which is to be coppered over when the whole is complete. There are

ten round walking cranes for hoisting goods out of the shipping. The Tobacco Quay is three feet higher than the Great Quay on the North side, for the convenience of that description of vessels. The Basin contains 23 feet depth of water when filled to its regular extent, and will admit of any vessel drawing 18 feet. The Great Dock is 29 feet deep, twenty of which are filled with water. Its superficial contents amount to 24 acres, and it is capable of containing 200 sail of merchantmen. There is a passage at the Western end, with proper locks, for the shipping to go out at when the whole of the Great Dock is fully occupied. This is situated between the Tobacco Quay on the West, and the great range of warehouses on the North side, which form a right angle at this point, where a drawbridge is to be thrown over for the convenience of passengers. On the spacious Quay at the North side of the Dock, there are five distinct piles of building, each containing six divisions of warehouses, which are to be connected with another range, when the whole of the plan is completed. Each body of warehouses has ten cranes in the inside. The cellars are ten feet high, are completely arched over, with an earthen flooring beaten down to equal the firm substance of brick, which is three feet above the level of the water. There are iron staunchions from the cellars to the upper story to prevent the settling or sinking of the floors. From the most minute observation of these premises, it is evident, that the able and ingenious architect, J. Rennie, Esq. who superintended the whole of the building, has most sedulously aimed at blending, and has succeeded in the accomplishment of a work, which at once unites simplicity and grandeur of appearance, and in which the commodious stowage of goods and the security of them after they have been deposited may be looked to with the most perfect confidence. There are two tobacco warehouses at the Eastern end of the Dock; the one 250 feet long and 200 wide, the other 762 feet in length and 160 in width. The roof of these buildings forms three distinct plain ranges across, which extends without interruption to the full length of each warehouse, displaying the most admirable simplicity of appearance on the outside, while in the inside the whole is so firmly united that nothing short of the shock of the walls upon which it stands can possibly endanger them. This range of building is raised but one floor above the ground, though the warehouses on the North side are four stories high above the cellars. But underneath the tobacco warehouses are high vaulted cellars of the same extent, one part of which is to be appropriated to the purpose of depositing wine, until the proprietor finds it convenient to have it sent to some other place. Besides the materials of which the arches are composed, there is a solid paved floor over the arches, so that if by

by any accident the floor above ground were to catch fire, the flames cannot do the least injury to the goods deposited in the cellars.

MARRIED.

At Mary-le-bonne, J. Hamilton, esq. to Miss Fuller, daughter of J. F. Fuller, esq. of Ashdown, Suffex.

J. Stable, esq. of Guildford-street, to Mrs. Sears, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Sears, of the Bengal artillery.

A. Buller, esq. son of the late J. Buller, esq. of Monval, in Cornwall, to Miss Isabella Lemon, daughter of Sir Wm. Lemon, Bart. M. P. for Cornwall.

E. Morris, esq. M. P. for Newport, Cornwall, to Miss M. Erskine, youngest daughter of the Hon. Thos. Erskine.

The Rev. J. Pike, to Miss S. Armstrong, youngest daughter of J. Armstrong, esq. late of Godalming, Surry.

J. Buxton, esq. of Highbury-place, to Miss Unwin, of Camberwell.

E. Burford, jun. esq. of Greenwich, to Miss Janet Palmer, of Dowgate-hill.

H. S. Fry, esq. of Stoke Newington, to Miss Wood, daughter of the late Mrs. Wood, of Kennington-lane.

F. L. Austen, esq. of Shinnington-park, Kent, to Miss P. Cholmeley, of Easton, Lincolnshire.

Captain Purvis, of the 1st. dragoons, to Miss Randall.

P. White, esq. of Mapes Houses, near Wilford, Middlesex, to Mrs. Doe, daughter of G. B. Devon, esq. of Bucks, and niece to W. Willis, esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

W. B. Langridge, esq. of Lewes, Suffex, to Miss Vidler, daughter of J. Vidler, esq. of Millbank Row, Westminster.

D. Whatley, esq. of Cirencester, to Miss Ambrose, of Burlington-street.

At the Earl of Warwick's, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Earl of Clonmell, to Lady Harriot Greville, second daughter of the Earl of Warwick.

P. Combauld, esq. of Bernard-street, to Miss Cripps, daughter of J. Cripps, esq. of Upton House, Gloucestershire.

George Wilhelm Baron de Donop, of the King's German Legion, to Miss Augusta Cox, fifth daughter of the late Gen. Cox.

Captain Edward O'Bryen, of the Royal Navy, nephew of the Marquis of Thomond, to Miss Hotham, eldest daughter of Gen. Hotham, and niece to Lord and Sir B. Hotham.

DIED.

At Deptford, Mrs. Cranston, aged 92, mother of Capt. Cranston, of the Marine Society's ship. She retained all her faculties to the last, and never knew what it was to be ill during the course of her life.

Sir Francis Whitworth, Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Artillery, aged 48.

At his apartment in the South Sea House, John Tipp, esq. accountant to the South Sea Company.

At Ilington, in an advanced age, Mrs.

Milner, a maiden lady, and sister to the late Dr. Milner, of Maidstone.

Mrs. Sharp, sister to the late Sir Wm. Sharp, Bart.

At Totteridge, Herts, aged 19, Charles Lewis, esq. of Brazen-nose College, Oxford.

Mrs. Smith, widow of W. Smith, esq. late Treasurer of the Ordnance.

At his house in Orchard-street, Portman-square, General Stephenson.

Miss Hallett, daughter of the late J. Hallett, esq. of North Audley-street.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, S. Foyster, esq. one of the Justices of Peace for Middlesex.

Mr. W. Lepard, of Bartholomew-close, aged 70.

At Clapham, aged 74, R. Dent, esq. of Temple Bar.

In New Cavendish-street, the eldest Son of H. Harford, esq.

In Chesterfield-street, May-fair, aged 83, Lady Hulfe, widow of Sir Edward Hulfe, bart. of Breamore-house, Hants, who died December 1, 1800, aged 85. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Wilmington, near Dartford. She was daughter of Samuel Vanderplank, merchant, and had three sons and five daughters.

At Southgate, aged 79, much and justly respected, Isaac Walker, Esq. He had retired from extensive connexions in commerce, as a wholesale linen-draper, many years, not to a life of indolence, but to one of active and well-directed benevolence: a rare and meritorious example—as few possess sufficient fortitude to withdraw from the temptations and flattering prospects of business until infirmity compels them, too late to enjoy the reward of those pursuits to which their lives have been dedicated, and frequently not till existence itself has ceased to be a blessing. He was buried in the Quaker's burial-ground at Winchmore-hill.

At the same place, Miss Anne Juliana Dolben, only daughter of Sir William Dolben, bart. She entered her career of life with prudence, pursued it with propriety, and closed it with fortitude. By her nearer relations and friends her loss is better felt than described; but all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance will regret the loss of an elegant character, composed of habitual seriousness, seasonable cheerfulness, and an unremitted benevolence.

At Baldock, of an apoplexy, aged 60, the Rev. Caleb Hill, chaplain to the Marquis of Salisbury, and upwards of thirty-one years rector of that parish, where he was highly respected by his congregation as pastor, and no less for his philanthropy, leaving many that partook of his munificence to regret their loss. He was of Catherine-hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1770, M. A. 1773; and married a widow lady, with a jointure of 1000l. per annum. The living is in the gift of the Crown, and worth only 70l. per annum, yet Mr. Hill did all the duty without a curate.

[*The Countess Dowager of Shaftesbury, whose death was mentioned at page 250 of the last volume, was the second surviving daughter of Jacob Bouverie, Viscount Folkestone, sister to William Bouverie, late Earl of Radnor, and second wife of Anthony, fourth Earl of Shaftesbury, married to him March 26, 1759, by whom she had two sons, the present Earl and Copley Ashley, to whom, by her death, a considerable accession of fortune accrues; and a daughter, Mary Anne.*]

[*Further particulars of the late Alderman Harley, whose death is mentioned at p. 547 of the last Volume. Mr. Harley was born August 24, 1730, and was the fourth son of Edward, the third Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. Having duly finished his classical education at Westminster-school, he was placed at an early age under the care of a respectable merchant in the city. Here he acquired the first rudiments of commercial knowledge, and, in course of time, became engaged himself, for the greater part of his life, in a variety of mercantile concerns. At the general election in 1761 he was selected by his fellow-citizens as a proper successor to their late highly-esteemed representative, Sir John Barnard, who then retired from Parliament; and in the same year he was also elected alderman for Portoken ward. In 1763 he was chosen one of the sheriffs for the city of London and county of Middlesex, and being placed in that office, as well as in the still higher and more responsible situation of first magistrate of the city, in times of peculiar difficulty, and amidst the most tumultuous excesses of popular frenzy, he executed both those offices with a degree of firmness, dignity, and intrepidity, which preserved the metropolis from the still more alarming effects to which it was frequently exposed. By these unremitted and successful exertions he not only most justly became entitled to the grateful and lasting esteem of his fellow-citizens, but also to those other still more distinguished marks, of public approbation with which he was about this time honoured. In 1768 he received the thanks of the House of Commons for his vigilant and able conduct during his mayoralty; and was soon after, in consideration of these public services, appointed a member of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council; an honour which had not for several centuries past (in no instance, we believe, since the time of Sir William Walworth) been conferred on any of his predecessors in office. At the next general election, in 1768, the year of his mayoralty, he was again elected to represent the city of London, and retained that honour till the dissolution of Parliament in 1774, when, in consequence of the solicitations of his friends and family, he became a candidate for his native county Hereford, to which, a stranger to the cold-hearted and baseless theories of modern*

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philosophy, he uniformly preserved through life the warmest and most affectionate attachment. Having failed in his first contest, in 1774, he again offered himself to the county on a vacancy which happened in 1776, in consequence of Mr. Foley's promotion to the British peerage, and, after a second severe and expensive struggle, he then obtained, by a large majority of votes, this favourite object of his ambition, of which he remained in the undisturbed possession for five successive parliaments, and during a period of nearly thirty years of his life. In the spring of 1802, a short time before the general election; and when there remained not a shadow of doubt of his future success, he publicly signified his intention of resigning his seat in parliament, in consequence of his advanced age, and daily increasing infirmities; and on this occasion he received from his constituents the most flattering testimony of their high esteem, and of their entire approbation of his past services. During all this period he had continued in the vigilant and active discharge of his civic duties in the metropolis, retaining, to the time of his death, the office of alderman, and having become also, on the death of Mr. Alsop in 1785, the senior or father of the city. He had likewise, for the greater part of this time, continued to be actively engaged in his mercantile connections, on a large and extended scale, holding also, for some years, a considerable contract under Government. The ultimate result of these undertakings, however, though pursued for many years with great activity both of mind and body, together with a competent degree of commercial knowledge, proved, certainly, less favourable to his interest than might have been expected; for, in the year 1797, when the critical and awful situation of public affairs had recently given a shock to public credit, which was not only felt, in an unparalleled degree, by the most respectable commercial houses throughout the kingdom, but had been, in some measure, communicated even to the Bank of England itself; at this crisis Mr. Harley determined at once to relinquish all his commercial concerns. The most liberal and friendly offers of pecuniary aid he had, in the most disinterested manner, declined: and, having made a voluntary assignment of all his real and personal property (should all be wanting) for the honourable payment of all his partnership demands, he had soon the heartiest satisfaction of seeing them all discharged in their fullest extent, both as to principal and interest. It is unnecessary to state, that, by this additional proof of his uprightness and integrity, he raised himself still higher than ever in the esteem and admiration of his fellow-citizens. Of this a most flattering and unequivocal proof was soon after given him in the strong solicitations he received

to offer himself a candidate for the lucrative office of chamberlain of the city, then vacant by the death of Mr. Wilkes. His motives for altogether declining this invitation, accompanied as it was by the strongest assurances of success, he publicly expressed in a manly and feeling address to the Livery of London; from which it clearly appears that every consideration of his own private emolument, though now become to him an object of more serious interest than in the former parts of his life, immediately gave way, in his mind, to a previous promise of support, in case of a vacancy, to the present worthy Chamberlain. He had long, prior to this, frequently addressed the Liverymen of London in the same manner, and with the same happy effect, particularly on his quitting the representation of the City in 1774. His address on that occasion, is peculiarly expressive of that manly steadiness and consistency of character, and strongly marked with that clear discernment and vigour of intellect, by which he was at all times, both in public and private life, eminently distinguished. Having now entirely quitted his commercial pursuits, and finding a further attendance on the duties of Parliament incompatible with his advanced years and declining health, he soon after this removed altogether from London, exchanging the busy and laborious scenes of public life for the tranquil retirement of domestic and private enjoyment. He had many years before purchased a considerable landed estate in his native county, which he had from time to time greatly enlarged and improved, particularly by the erection of an elegant modern mansion. Being naturally fond of the country, and at all times peculiarly attached to agricultural pursuits, he had, for many years of his life, regularly removed from London during the periodical intermissions of parliamentary business, and the occasional cessation of his mercantile avocations. Here, while in the enjoyment of health, he had usually passed his summer vacation, amidst the society of the principal gentlemen of the county, whom he always received with the most liberal hospitality, in the bosom of his own family, or in familiar intercourse with his more immediate neighbours and numerous tenants; to the latter of whom, in particular, he was kind, affable, and condescending. And here, at length, after having endured the severest and, for the last two years of his life, almost unremitted bodily sufferings, with the most exemplary patience and truly Christian resignation of mind, he closed his days, surrounded by an affectionate family, and sincerely lamented by all to whom he was known. No slight panegyric, it is hoped, has been already expressed in the above faithful memoir of a life actively and usefully employed. To whatever praise, however, the subject of it was justly entitled in the estimation of well-informed and reflecting men, it cannot be denied, that in

consequence of the peculiar temper of the times, and the imperious duty thence frequently imposed upon him of firmly resisting the headstrong career of popular licentiousness, his conduct was frequently exposed, as might reasonably be expected, to unmerited obloquy and gross misrepresentation. Of this a strong instance was afforded in the case of the press-warrants in 1770 and 1771. As he never courted popular favour, nor practised those disingenuous artifices by which the fleeting applause of a giddy multitude is too often obtained, it was not in the transient popularity of a day that he sought the reward of his exertions, but in the approbation of his own conscience, and, next to that, in the well-founded and permanent praise of those whose praise he justly valued. "*Laudari a laudatis*" was ever the object of his ambition. At this distance of time, however, when the ebullitions of popular fury have, together with their effects, long since happily subsided in this kingdom, and when the lamentable consequences of uncontrolled democratic frenzy have been so abundantly exemplified, in the total ruin and desolation of neighbouring states, it will hardly be thought to derogate from Mr. Harley's public character when we state that, in the vigilant discharge of his official duties, he was frequently exposed to insult and opposition from a lawless and irritated mob; that, in burning "*The North Briton*," while he was sheriff, in 1764, he was violently and tumultuously assaulted; that, on more than one occasion, during his mayoralty, he encountered with a characteristic coolness, and with the most determined intrepidity, very serious personal danger; and that when afterwards, in 1776 he was going up, with a number of his fellow-citizens, to present a loyal address to his Sovereign on the birth of a princess, he was even forcibly torn from his chariot, and prevented from proceeding to St. James's. It is more pleasant to relate, that, in later and better times, a very different sentiment had universally prevailed in the metropolis; and it is a fact, that even his former political opponent, Mr. Wilkes himself, who will probably be as little suspected of partiality in this as of want of discernment in any instance, has been frequently heard to bear honourable testimony, in the latter periods of his life, to the merits of Mr. Harley's public conduct, declaring it to have been at all times uniform, manly, and consistent. It has been frequently too objected, in the language of censure, by those from whom he generally differed in political sentiments, that, in the course of a long parliamentary life (for, although he seldom appeared as a public speaker, he was for many years an useful and active member of the House of Commons), he was, on all occasions, an indiscriminate and unvarying supporter of the measures of Administration. This charge, however, must, even in point of fact, be admitted

mitted with some degree of qualification; for there are certainly several instances on record wherein his vote was decidedly given in opposition to the existing Ministry, and particularly on the question as to the repeal of the cyder tax, in 1763, although his vote on that occasion, was either not sufficiently known in his native county, or at least too soon wilfully forgotten. And that his vote was still in so comparatively few instances thus given, may be fully and honourably accounted for from those principles of loyalty which had been early and deeply impressed on his mind; which had been, in the future progress of his life, strengthened by frequent and judicious reflection; and which had, in his latter days, received still further confirmation from a view of those awful events which had recently taken place on the Continent, and which, in the intervals of bodily pain, he often reviewed with silent but deep-rooted anxiety. It seems to have been his firm persuasion, and if he erred, the error was surely a venial one, that, in the trying and critical times he witnessed, to strengthen the arm of Government was a duty paramount to all others; that, from a preponderance of democratic influence, to which the temper of the times seemed often to have too strong a tendency, infinitely greater danger was to be apprehended to the constitution, than from almost any addition to the proportionate weight of its other branches; and that to resist the increasing prevalence of party-spirit and factious discontent was the surest method of preserving our invaluable constitution, both in church and state. To his conduct in general, in public life, may be applied those well-known lines of the Latin poet,

Iustum & tenacem propositi virum, &c.

Nor shall we find him less worthy of admiration when removed from these scenes of active and public exertion in the metropolis to the less conspicuous, but no less amiable, walks of private life in the country. If we consider him in the several relations of father, master, landlord, or neighbour, we shall still meet with the same characteristic qualities in every part of his conduct. To an excellent understanding, with which he was naturally endowed, and which had been greatly strengthened by habitual reflection and judicious observation, he was indebted

for an accurate and discriminating knowledge of mankind; and, together with these, he was endued with an unshaken firmness and intrepidity of mind, equal (with the further aid of a hale and vigorous constitution) to the greatest exertions, and to the most trying emergencies, and with a peculiar calmness and evenness of temper, of which those only can form an adequate idea who were occasional eye-witnesses to its trials. In the administration of justice as a magistrate for the county, he was consequently no less temperate, upright, and impartial, than he was resolute, well-informed, and ever attentive to his duty. In mixed, and particularly in numerous companies, he was often, it must be allowed, silent and reserved; an habit which, by strangers (and to strangers only it could happen) has been frequently mistaken for pride. But in the less restricted hours of social intercourse, to which he was always friendly, and at all times among his friends, he was easy, familiar, and communicative; and, as he was blessed with a clear and retentive memory, as well as a discerning and reflecting mind, his conversation was on these occasions (as the author of this humble tribute of gratitude and respect remembers with a mournful satisfaction) cheerful, interesting, and intelligent. And that he was altogether free from pride, might confidently be inferred (were other proof wanting) from his kind and unassuming deportment, on all occasions, to his domestics of every description, as well as from his personal attention to his numerous tenants and inferior neighbours, who not only found him on all matters of business, easy and accessible, but were even invited to his table on the most friendly and familiar terms. Mr. Harley was married, in 1752, to Anne, daughter of Edward Bangham, esq. formerly a deputy-auditor of the impress, and member of parliament for the borough of Leominster; by whom, who died in 1798, he had several children; of these, four daughters only survive him, viz. Anne, relict of the late, and mother of the present, Lord Rodney, and by whom he is succeeded in his estate; 2. Sarah, who became a widow a few months since, on the death of Robert Earl of Kinross, by whom she has four children; 3. Elizabeth, widow of David Murray, esq. brother of Lord Elbank; and, 4. Sarah, married to Sir John Boyd, bart.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*** Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

It is in contemplation to form, at North Shields, a new Insurance Association for good ships of not less than twelve, or more than twenty five, keels of coals.

At a late meeting of the Durham Agricultural Society, the following rewards were offered for the present year: To the farmer whose ground, not less than 150 acres, shall be deemed to be most skilfully cultivated and in the best condition, five guineas—For the greatest quantity and best in quality of ryegrass seed, produced from two acres of ground, five guineas.—For the best stallions for getting harness or draught horses, and hunters or road horses, three guineas each.—For the best bull, five guineas—For the best tup, five guineas.—For the best cow or heifer, five guineas—For the best pen of five fat wedder sheep under two years old, bred and fed in the county, and which have been fed only with green food, ten guineas.—For the best fat ox, bred and fed in the county, ten guineas; and an additional five guineas if the beast should be of any other true and unmixed breed than the short-horned.—For the best fat pig, five guineas. Premiums are likewise offered for cottagers who maintain and educate the greatest number of children without parochial aid.

At a numerous meeting of the ship-owners of North and South Shields, held in consequence of the depressed state of the shipping interest, and to take into consideration the best means of relieving it, it was resolved, that a Memorial on the subject should be transmitted to the Board of Trade. It was likewise resolved, that another Memorial should be presented to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, respecting certain parts of the late Act for establishing a free market for coals; but more particularly respecting the present improper mode of measuring coals in the Pool.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Hoffmeyer, merchant, to Miss Key.—Mr. W. T. Hewson, ship-owner, to Miss Dale.—Mr. Roper, of Lancashire, to Mrs. Dorothy Moore, widow of Mr. Robert Moore.—Mr. John Sharp, grocer, to Miss Elizabeth Mawthen.

At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, ship-owner, of Newcastle, to Miss Sarah Todd, daughter of Mr. John Todd, of Biggins.—Mr. George Goodwin, merchant, of Hull, to Miss Clarke.

At Alnwick, Mr. H. Henderson, of the Abbey Mills, to Miss Ord, of Sharperton.

At Durham, Mr. Charles Hodgson, to Miss Baker, daughter of Mr. Baker, of Bear Park.

—Thomas Burn, esq. of Monkwearmouth, to Miss Lawson, of Blakemoor.

At Staindrop, Mr. Binns, draper, in Sunderland, to Miss M. Watson, daughter of Dr. Watson.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 72, Lieut. Wilson Carter, of the Royal Invalids, late of Guernsey, and formerly serjeant-major in the North York militia.—Mr. John Brown, schoolmaster.—Aged 26, Mrs. Cookson, wife of Mr. Cookson, ship-owner.—Mrs. Harrison, widow of Mr. Robert Harrison, woollen draper.

At Alnwick, Miss Grey, a maiden lady, aged 85.

At Cramlington, Mrs. Milburn, wife of Mr. Milburn, principal agent to Sir M. W. Ridley, bart.—Mr. W. Hodson, of Barnard Castle.—Aged 22, Miss Margaret Dickinson, daughter of Mr. John Dickinson, of Chesterwood.

At Dalton-le-Dale, the Rev. Mr. Bailey, curate of that place.—Miss Watson, of North Seaton, aged 59. Her death was occasioned by her clothes catching fire from a spark.

At Durham, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. George Robinson, aged 33.

At Blackwell, near Darlington, Lieut. W. B. Garth.

At Acklington Park, aged 24, Miss Carr.

At Ebchester, Mrs. Surtees, wife of Mr. John Surtees.

At Sunderland, Mr. Hutchinson, ship-owner.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Sanderfon, wife of Captain W. Sanderfon.—Mrs. Richardson, wife of Mr. John Richardson, tanner.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Lord Lowther has, for some time past, employed experienced miners in boring and sinking for coals within his manors in these counties. A large seam of an excellent kind has been discovered on Warnell manor, in Cumberland, which his lordship intends to work to a great extent. The distance is only nine miles from Carlisle, fourteen from Penrith, and five from Dalston, at all which places extensive manufactories are carried on; and, as those towns are besides situated in a very populous country, great public benefit is expected from this undertaking.

The plan for lighting the city of Carlisle has, at length, been carried into execution; and (says the *Carlisle Journal*) “about 400 lamps kindly dissipate the gloom in which our numerous lanes and streets have long been involved. There is every reason to expect that, in a short time, the flagging will be completed.”

completed, and then this city will, in those respects, no longer lie under the reproach of strangers, and of men who have seen the world." The ring, in the market-place of the same city, appropriated to the savage sport of bull-baiting, which formerly so much wounded the feelings of the inhabitants, has, to the honour of the magistrates, been removed.

At Workington, in the last year, there were 262 baptisms, 144 burials, and 64 marriages; at Harrington, 60 baptisms, 33 burials, and 9 marriages. It is remarkable, that, in the latter parish, about forty years ago, on an average of several years the baptisms were only 8, and the burials 6.

A correspondent of the Newcastle Chronicle says: "On a journey which I usually take every six months in the commercial line, I was lately obliged to stop three or four days at Alston, a town on the borders of Cumberland, situated in a mountainous country among the lead mines. I saw, with astonishment, the improvements that have been made there within these ten years: I surveyed the new foundery for cast iron, a very spacious flax-mill, and a laboratory for casting shot, all newly erected. They seem all to be in a thriving condition, and likely to become extensive concerns. I went with Mr. Harrop, the proprietor, to view his shot factory, where I saw some shot made by a process of his own invention, at least equal, but in my opinion much superior, to the patent shot, both in solidity, soundness, and fine polish. In short, a striking spirit of enterprize begins to shew itself among these hitherto neglected wilds."

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Thomas Boustead, to Miss E. Norman—Mr. G. Jordan, to Miss Jean Nesbitt.

At Kirkhouse, near Brampton, Lieut. John Moses, of the Westmoreland militia, to Miss Margaret Lawson, eldest daughter of Mr. Lawson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Dixon, paper-manufacturer, to Miss Cowman.—Mr. Jacob Thompson, linen-draper, of Liverpool, to Miss Hannah Parker, third daughter of Mrs. Parker.

Died.] At Penrith, very suddenly, aged 74, Mr. John Soulby, father of Mr. Soulby, printer, of Ulverston.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Collyer.—Aged 28, Miss Johnston, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Johnston.—Mr. James Wilson, aged 74.—Mrs. E. Downie.—Mr. H. Casson, aged 82.—Mr. James Young, aged 84.

At Broadgate, in Millom, Mr. Thomas Lewthwaite, the youngest son of William Lewthwaite, esq. of Whitehaven—Mr. Thomas Heslop, of Rose Trees, near Longtown, aged 64.

At Egremont, aged 74, Mrs. Ruth Brockbank, widow of Mr. Abraham Brockbank, and mother of Mr. Christopher Brockbank, of Whitehaven.

At Kendal, aged 80, Mrs. Deborah Burton,

wife of Mr. Emanuel Burton.—Mr. James Wilson, formerly a considerable merchant and manufacturer, who had retired some years ago.

At Goat Mills, near Cockermouth, Mr. Moses Mawson, miller.

At Burton, in Westmorland, Mrs. Eliz. Cropper, aged 85.

At Morton Head, near Carlisle, Mr. Thomas Snowden, aged 95.

At Castle Sowerby, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, aged 100.

YORKSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the Hull Dock Company, lately held at the Guildhall in that town, the accounts for the last year were audited, and the total sum to be divided was declared to be 14,733l. 15s. or 98l. 4s. 6d. per share, upon 150 shares, in which number are included the fifteen new proprietors admitted in the year 1804.

A great improvement is taking place in the breed of swine in this county, which formerly produced the worst stock of pigs of any in England, whose marks were long ears, long snouts, long legs, and to which may be added, long in feeding. Mr. Elgie, near Whitby, has recently fattened a pig of the new Leicester breed, which weighed 59 stone, 6 pounds. Its dimensions were: length 7 feet 5 inches; girth round the body 7 feet 7 inches; round the neck 5 feet; height 3 feet 5 inches.

Towards the conclusion of 1803, a few young ladies of Leeds formed an association among themselves for the purpose of visiting the cottages, and investigating the wants of their poor neighbours with regard to their wearing apparel, &c. By means of their own subscriptions, and the benefactions of others, amounting to forty pounds, they purchased in the first year useful linens, woollens, &c. which they made up into shirts, shifts, and other articles of clothing. These they distributed among 135 poor families, in proportion, as far as possible, to their respective wants.

The public dispensary at Whitby continues to flourish. During the last year, 279 patients have been discharged, cured, and 12 relieved; and 27 remain on the books. On settling the annual accounts, a considerable balance remained in the treasurer's hands. At this institution, 172 persons have been inoculated for the cow-pox, all of whom have done well.

The first stone of a new chapel for the Methodists has been laid in New-street, York. The building, which will be large and commodious, is intended to be completed in the ensuing summer.

A plan has been formed for erecting a lighthouse, of a peculiar construction, on Flamborough Head; and it is expected that it will be carried into execution. It is to be constructed with two lights, revolving on a horizontal plane seventy feet from the ground, and reflected by two concave mirrors, appearing to the mariners at sea alternately seventy feet

feet asunder, and then as one light, eclipsing each other, as they pass, every five minutes, by which means they will be distinguishable from all other lights on the coast. Those most perilous rocks off Flamborough Head, on which continual loss of property, and scenes of great distress, occur, may then be passed in safety.

Married.] The Rev. R. Steele, of Doncaster, to Miss Caille, only daughter of the Rev. William Caille, vicar of Hemingborough.

At York, William Penrose, aged 74, late boatswain in his majesty's navy, to Miss Ann Webster, his grand-niece, aged 21.—Mr. Rawlinson, merchant, to Miss Eliza Atkinson, youngest daughter of Mr. Atkinson, architect.

At Leeds, Col. Straubenze, of Spensithorne, to Miss Buckle, of Wakefield.—Charles Ingleby, esq. major in the Craven legion, to Miss Ingleby, of Oustwick, near Settle.

At Easby, near Richmond, Robert Chaloner, esq. of Gainsborough, to the Hon. Frances Laura Dundas, third daughter of Lord Dundas.

At Sculcoates, Mr. J. B. La Marche, of Hull, merchant, to Miss Etherington, only daughter of the late Rev. George Etherington, of Driffield.

At Aldbrough, in Holderness, Mr. Petchell, of Hull, to Miss Mary Midforth, second daughter of Flinton Midforth, esq. of Carlton.—Thomas Hudson, esq. of Wadworth, captain in the third West York militia, to Miss Eleanor Duckitt, second daughter of the late Thomas Duckitt, esq. of Thorpe, near Doncaster.

Died.] At Leeds, Mrs. Brownbill, widow of the late Mr. Henry Brownbill, watchmaker.

At Whitby, aged 73, Edward Cayley, esq. son of the late Cornelius Cayley, esq. deputy recorder of Hull. Mr. Cayley was an eminent practitioner in the law at Whitby, and had acted many years as steward to the late Nathaniel, and the present Henry Cholmley, esq. of Howtham and Whitby Abbey.

At Hull, aged 22, Miss Kirby, daughter of Mr. Robert Kirby, wine merchant.—Mrs. Swalwell, wife of Mr. Swalwell, of the theatres of York and Hull.—Mrs. Laverack, wife of Mr. Laverack. Having a party of relations and friends at supper, she sat down with them in good health, and while carving a fowl, fell back in her chair, and never spoke afterwards.

At Beverley, aged 87, Mrs. Hoggard, widow of the late John Hoggard, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation.—Miss C. Hutchinson, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Hutchinson.

At Exmouth, Devonshire, John Savage Foljambe, esq. of Rotherham.

At Helmsley, aged 75, the Rev. John Clement.

Captain John Ellis, of the brig Thomas,

a Selby and London trader. He went into his cabin, at the former place, and having sat down, expired immediately.

At York, Mr. J. Hampson, jeweller.

At Norwood, near Sheffield, James Wheat, esq. aged 64.—Mr. Henry Proctor, of Ellingstring, near Masham, aged 100.

At his seat at Scampston, aged 36, William St. Quintin, esq. This gentleman was a striking instance of the irresistible power of affability and condescension. He addressed men of every description as his equals, and was regarded by every neighbour as a friend. He had nearly completed a large scale of improvements both in his mansion of Scampston and the surrounding grounds, when he was seized by the fever of which he died, unfortunately verifying the words of the Roman satirist:

—————Sepulchri immemor
Struis domos!

At Boroughbridge, the Rev. James Wilkinson, fifty years vicar of Sheffield, four years prebendary of Ripon, and two years in the commission of the peace for the North and West Ridings. He was the son of Andrew Wilkinson, esq. and was born at Boroughbridge, July 25, 1730; had his grammar education at Beverly school, and was admitted of Clare hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1752, M. A. 1755; and, in October, 1754, was presented to the vicarage of Sheffield. He had, for some time past, been afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, which baffled all medical efforts; but flattered himself that he had received great benefit from the sea air at Hartlepool, from which he lately returned to his seat at Boroughbridge. In the morning of the 18th of January, he took an airing in his carriage, and returned to dinner seemingly as well as usual; but, about six in the evening, as he was rising from his seat to snuff a candle, he fell to the ground, and immediately expired.

Aged 84, the Rev. George Bayliffe, forty-four years assistant-minister of Sheffield, and more than thirty-four years perpetual curate of Ecclesfall. He was born at Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmorland, October 25, 1721; had his grammar education at Sedburgh, in Yorkshire; took orders in 1744; became curate of Ecclesfield in 1745, where he continued, upon a small income, during fifteen years, deservedly loved and esteemed by all his parishioners. His wife died Jan. 26, 1801, aged 82, by whom he had nine children, four of whom survive him, two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Thomas, of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1778, is now vicar of Rotherham; and his youngest son, William, of Trinity college, Cambridge, B. A. 1783, is now rector of Blore, in Staffordshire. On Sunday the 16th of January, he was cheerfully preparing to give assistance to a clergyman at the church, when he hastily called in his daughter, and said "Nanny, I am

I am struck with death!" uttering nothing intelligible afterwards but "the church!" and remaining in a state of insensibility till the Thursday following, when he expired, deservedly regretted by his numerous friends.

LANCASHIRE,

The inquisitive antiquarian now has an opportunity of gratifying himself with the examination of the traces of the intrenchment thrown up by Prince Rupert when he laid siege to Liverpool in the year 1644, and described by Enfield in his History of that town. It is situated about twenty yards from the present London road, and opposite the end of St. Ann's-street, on the east side of a road, recently cut, leading to Rodney-street. Here the rock has been evidently excavated, and filled up again with loose earth. Other traces are discernible in the field above, as well as on the other side of a lane nearer the town, at the top of a new street (now planned) to be called Gloucester-street, and at the corner of another intended street, to be denominated Silver-street, all just below the copperas works, and on the site of the old mill, blown down about the year 1795. There has likewise been traced, and may now be seen, as the workmen are removing the earth, the situation of the fort or battery so accurately pointed out by Enfield; and in the trench have been found many bones, broken glass, old bricks, remnants of a wall, and leaden balls. The lower trenches mentioned by the same writer, were discovered, about sixty years ago, when the foundation of the infirmary was dug; and in them were found gardevin bottles, cartouches, and various other articles left behind by the besiegers.

The mercantile interest of Manchester was lately gratified by the arrival of a vessel of fifty tons burthen, direct from London to Manchester by the Rochdale canal. She was laden with grain and other articles; and being the first vessel that has come direct from London, she excited a considerable degree of curiosity.

Married.] At Halfall, Mr. Tweddell, jun. of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Mawdesley, daughter of the late William Mawdesley, esq. of Pent House, Maghull.

At Liverpool, Captain John M'Clure, of the Friends, of Kircudbright, to Mrs. Dickson.—Capt. Moody, to Miss Martha Gardner.—Mr. William Barton, iron-merchant, to Miss Longton.—Mr. William Barth, of Chester, to Miss Bailey, second daughter of Mr. Bailey, organist of St. Mark's.—George Naylor, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Harrison, of Carnage House, Cheshire.

At Manchester, Mr. Alexander Halliday, to Miss Elizabeth Wood.—Mr. Lamb, to Mrs. Waddington.—Mr. John Aisley, to Miss Barlow, daughter of Mr. S. Barlow.—Mr. John Brown, of Willington, to Miss Mary Ann Cooper, daughter of W. Cooper, esq.—Mr. Robert Lomas, corn-dealer, to Miss Reynier.—Mr. Jonathan Wilson, of

Waddington, Yorkshire, to Miss Isabella Taylor, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Heaton Norris.—John Parker, jun. esq. of Withington, to Miss M. J. Broome, daughter of William Broome, esq. of Didbury.

In Scotland, Mr. T. Ainsworth, merchant, of Blackburn, to Miss Macquhae, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Macquhae.

At Bolton, Mr. James Miller, linendraper, to Miss Manchester.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Mary Rogers, widow of the late Captain Rogers.—Aged 69, Captain Thomas Norris.—Mr. Richard Hurst, who, for above forty years, had performed on the London and Liverpool stages in conjunction with Garrick, Barry, Cibber, Pritchard, &c. In his profession he was respectable, and obtained the public approbation.

Aged 19, Mr. George Pinder, son of William Pinder, esq. of Barbadoes.—Aged 63, Mrs. Yate, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Yate.—Mr. William Ward, son of Mr. Ward, merchant.

At Manchester, Mrs. Gordon, wife of Mr. James Gordon, and daughter of Mr. William Shaw, of Liverpool.—Mr. John Byron.—Mr. Mouncey, one of the proprietors of the Telegraph coach, and partner in the house of D. Burton and Sons.—Mrs. Beck, wife of Mr. William Beck.—Aged 72, Mr. Thomas Slack.—Mrs. Rose, wife of Mr. Rose.

At Flixton, aged 77, Mr. Seth Flitcroft, of Farnworth, near Bolton.—Mr. John Atkinson, of Broughton, in Cartmel, formerly a merchant in Liverpool, aged 73.—Timothy Parker, esq. of Hornby Hall, near Lancaster.—Mr. James Dearden, of Staley Bridge, a considerable manufacturer in the cotton business.

At Park Foot, near Ingleton, Leonard Atkinson, esq. aged 85, in whose death the neighbouring poor will have to lament the loss of a kind benefactor.

At the house of her brother, the Ewood, near Blackburn, Miss Caroline Hand, eldest daughter of the late Charles Hand, esq. of Park Hall, Staffordshire.

At the Hot Wells, Bristol, aged 65, Henry Worrall, esq. late of Manchester, where, as a merchant, he maintained an exemplary character for integrity, acuteness, and indefatigable industry. To a strict attention to the moral and social duties, he united a comprehensiveness of mind and sagacity in discrimination that are rarely met with. His principles and opinions were formed with caution, but he asserted them with firm and intrepid perseverance; for his love of truth and justice was superior to all other considerations. These independent qualities, which would have adorned any station, were displayed to the highest advantage while he acted as treasurer to the Manchester Infirmary. His unceasing exertions in extending and improving that noble institution, will prove a lasting monument to his memory, and

and excite a grateful remembrance in the minds of his fellow-townsmen.

At Mottram, in Longdendale, Mr. William Sidebotham, a man of uncommon genius, being a proficient in various arts and sciences, and self-taught in them all.

CHESHIRE.

In sinking a well for water near Penbedw House, the seat of Watkin Williams, esq. at the depth of eight yards and a half below the surface, a plentiful bed of manganese has been discovered; a circumstance which promises to be of great advantage to that neighbourhood.

Married.] Mr. Tate, supervisor of excise, of Frodsham, to Miss Garnett, of Over.—Mr. A. Davenport, agent at Messrs Leigh's salt-works, in Winsford, to Miss Hebbert.

At Prestbury, George Martin, esq. of Torkington Lodge, to Miss Jane Hughes, third daughter of the late W. Hughes, esq. of Plas Coch, in Anglesea.

At Stockport, Thomas Ross, esq. of Patwood Hall, to Miss Mary Lingard, second daughter of John Lingard, esq. of Heaton Norris.

At Malpas, John Welch, esq. to Miss Leech, only daughter and heiress of Richard Leech, esq. of Ebnall House.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. John Franks, musician.—Mr. Thomas Hafwell.—Michael Flenigen, esq.—Aged 72, Mrs. Walley, of Trafford.—Mr. Foster, of the Harbour, near Nantwich, aged 73.

At Frodsham, Mr. Samuel Grice, school-master.—Mr. John Barton, of Northwich.

At Farndon, Mr. Thomas Vaughan, jun.

At Seacombe, aged 56, Mr. Tyrer Young, sail-maker, of Liverpool.

At Hyde, aged 55, the Rev. Bristowe Cooper. During a residence of twenty years at that place, the rational and affectionate instructions of the minister were illustrated and enforced by the virtues of the Christian.

DERBYSHIRE.

From the list of subscriptions, it appears, that the sum subscribed for the intended Derbyshire Infirmary, amounts already to 20,330*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* of which 10,167*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* has been paid to the treasurers.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament, for an Act for inclosing the commons and waste lands in the hamlets of Chelmorton and Flagg.

Married.] Mr. W. C. Tinsley, of Chapel-in-le-Frith, to Miss Sarah Frith, of Sheffield.—Mr. Charles Handford, of Kirk Langley, to Miss Sadler, of Vicar Wood.

At Etwall, Mr. Bailey, jun. to Miss Clarke.

Died.] In his 84th year, Mr. John Barber, of Belper.—Mrs. Phebe Rooth, of Stretton, near Chesterfield, aged 60.

At Spondon, aged 29, William Fearnley, gent. ensign in the company of volunteers of that place.

At Athorne, Mrs. Walker, bookseller.

At Hayfield, the Rev. Robert Rain, a

faithful and laborious minister of the church. He was upwards of thirty-one years at the episcopal chapel of Hayfield, with an income of less than 50*l.* per annum.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. R. Townrow, maltster, to Miss Weston, of Lenton.—Mr. Samuel Sharpe, son of Mr. Sharpe, of Gotham, to Miss Mary Winter.—Mr. George Lewin, to Miss King.

At Old Radford, Mr. Samuel Robinson, lace-manufacturer, to Miss Margaret Hardstaff.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Merry, hofier.—Mr. Cooper, maltster.—Mrs. Wragg, wife of Mr. Wragg, tinman.—Mr. Fisk, confectioner.—Mrs. Horsley, wife of Mr. Sam. Horsley.—Mr. John Middleton, drum-major of the Nottingham volunteer infantry.—Luke Jackson, esq. of Hucknall.—Mr. John Jerrom, farmer, of Colwick.

At Linby, Mr. Richard Hardstaff, sen.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The number of marriages in Louth during the year 1804 was 33; of baptisms 81; and of burials 76.

A beautiful variety of the snipe species was a few days ago shot in the county of Lincoln: the body was of a clear white; the head, neck, and throat, closely marked with pale ash-coloured and yellow spots; the breast a pure white; the back and wings strongly barred with bright buff-colour; the tail white, and the extremities of the tail feathers of a bright buff. When first shot, the legs and bill were of a lively pink, but they have since faded to a pale salmon-colour. It had been remarked that this elegant bird had frequented the same spot for three successive winters.

Married.] Mr. Simon Mills, of Holbeach Bank, to Miss Green, of Wisbeach.

At Spilsby, Mr. Townson Mackinder, to Miss Codd.—Mr. R. Wheatman, of Foston, to Miss Mogg, daughter of Mr. Mogg, of Thoroton, Nottinghamshire.

At Louth, Mr. W. Wells, to Mrs. Sowerby.—Mr. William Bratley, draper, to Miss Hill.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Foster, wife of Mr. Foster.—Mrs. Jane Wells. She was the last survivor of four sisters, who for many years lived together in one house, and are all interred in one grave. Their united ages make 333 years.

At Wrawby, near Brigg, aged 65, Mrs. Sarah Capes, wife of Mr. Thomas Capes, of Gainsborough.

At Panton, aged 90, Edmund Turner, esq. His very ample fortune devolves upon his eldest son, Edmund Turner, esq. of Stoke Rochford, and M. P. for Midhurst, in Sussex.

At Boston, aged 23, Mr. Robert White, printer.

At Raithby Hall, the seat of R. C. Brackenbury, esq. aged 28, Mrs. Needham, wife of Mr. William Needham, merchant, of Louth,

Louth, and fourth daughter of Henry Holland, esq. late commander of the Loughborough volunteers.

At Louth, aged 48, Mrs. Singleton, wife of Mr. Singleton, schoolmaster—Aged 44, the Rev. John Beatniffe, of Laceby.

At Crowle, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Thornton, widow of the late Mr. John Thornton, of Burringham.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Robert Holden, esq. of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, to Miss M. A. Vann, daughter of the late William Vann, esq. of Belgrave.—Mr. Knight, to Mrs. Corran, of the Hare and Pheasant.—Mr. Johnson, to Miss Carter.—Mr. Earp, watch and clock-maker, of Kegworth, to Miss Riste, of Odfone.—Mr. Davenport, surgeon, of Market Harborough, to Miss Allen, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Allen, surgeon.—Mr. Parkinson, surgeon, of Quorn, to Miss Harriet Holmes, of Leicester.

Died.] At Wanslip, Lady Hudson, wife of Sir Charles Grave Hudson, bart.

At Athby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Thomas Hatton, plumber.

At Sheephead, aged 35, Mr. Joseph Mills, one of the yeomanry cavalry.—Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Wood, of Stoke Golding, hofier.

At Leicester, Mrs. Spencer, wife of Mr. Spencer, late of Redall, in this county, and third daughter of the late Richard Barber, esq. of Frith House.—Mrs. Ann Heyrick, sister of John Heyrick, esq.—Mrs. Throsby, wife of Mr. Throsby, printer.—Timothy Bentley, esq.

At Burton Overy, Mr. Ashton, senior, aged 82.

At Husband's Bosworth, Miss Looms, aged 42.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Lichfield, Montagu Hotham, esq. major in the 14th regiment of foot, assistant quarter-master-general of the forces within the North Inland District, and son of General Hotham, to Miss Bird, of Beacon-place, the eldest daughter of Thomas Bird, esq. of Norton-lodge, Worcestershire.

At West Bromwich, Mr. John Mason, of Coldmoor, near Walsall, to Mrs. Mary Smith, whose joint ages make 130 years.—Mr. R. Love, of Wednesbury, to Miss Sarah Webb, of Northfield.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Porter, merchant, of London, to Miss Yates, of Uttoxeter.

At Eccleshall, Mr. William Barrs, senior, of Birmingham, to Miss Tomkinson.

At Walsall, Mr. Edward Fisher, of West Bromwich, to Miss Palmer.

At Fulford, Mr. Thomas Inkisip, aged 79, to Mrs. Margaret Holinshead, aged 98, both of Mear Heath, after a courtship of 25 years. The bride was attended to and from the church by her great great grand-daughter.

Died.] At Basford, Lady Blount, widow of Sir Walter Blount, bart. of Mawley-hall, Shropshire, and daughter and co-heiress of

Lord Aston. Her death was occasioned by a spark which flew from the fire upon her muslin dress. Before the servants could arrive to her assistance she was enveloped in flames, and the curtain of one of the windows with which she endeavoured to extinguish them, had taken fire so as to endanger the house. After lingering about five hours in excruciating agony, she expired in the 70th year of her age. Her ladyship was distinguished by every virtue that can adorn human nature.

At Ball Haye, aged 78, the Rev. John Dobson, prebendary of Salisbury, and vicar of Deverell, Langbridge, and Market Lavington, Wilts.

At West Bromwich, Mr. John Baddeley.—Mrs. Hannah Partridge, wife of Mr. John Partridge, gun-lock-maker.

At Brereton, aged 79, the Hon. Francis Chetwynd.

At Stafford, Mrs. Mary Ann Mills.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Lowe, currier.

WARWICKSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to establish two Fire Insurance Offices in Birmingham, under the denominations of the Birmingham Fire Office, and the Birmingham Union Fire-Office.

A subscription has recently been opened, at the instigation of the Society of Friends in and near Birmingham, to relieve the distressed of many of our countrymen who are detained in France by the government of that country; and the sum of two hundred pounds has already been remitted from that town to the house of Stephenson, Batson, and Co. in London, for that benevolent purpose.

A gentleman having lately sent to Mr. Boulton, of Birmingham, two dollars of unequal diameters, and with some difference in the marks of them, requesting that he would inform him by what means the counterfeit could be distinguished from the real coin, received a letter in answer, from which the following is an extract:—"The Spanish dollars sent to me for recoinage, were of different sizes; and some of them were even a quarter of an inch in diameter larger than others: so that it was impossible to coin them in dollars, as mine were done, without previously assorting them into three different classes. I was under the necessity of making my dies of three different sizes, and there being scarcely room for the dot or period adjoining the X, in the small size, it was left out; but if you find a dollar of the large or middle size without a dot, or of the small size with a dot, you may be assured it is a counterfeit."

Married.] In London, James Starlin, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Thrupp, of Spital-square.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Eshell, to Miss Mary Wallins, of Aston.—Mr. David Tomings, of Kingswinford, to Miss Ann Garman.—Mr. Joseph Parsonage, of Deritend, to Miss Ann Pallet.—Mr. Warneford, to Miss Wheatley.

At Old Swinford, the Rev. W. Williams, minister of Paradise Chapel, Birmingham, to

Miss Richards.—Mr. Williams, builder, of Warwick, to Miss Lynell, of Solihull.

At Handsworth, Mr. John Greaves, to Miss Eliz. Orford, both of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. William Taberner, aged 68.—Mr. Cherry, jun.—Mrs. Hannah Cartwright, wife of Mr. Wm. Cartwright.—Mrs. Dorothy Richards.—Aged 65, Mrs. Eliz. Smith, wife of Mr. T. Smith.—Mr. Hudson, carrier.—Mr. Thomas Griffiths, a blind man, well known for his musical talents, and a very ingenious mechanic.—Mr. Bushell.—Aged 85, Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late Caesar Johnson, esq. of Shelfield.

At Warwick, Miss Mary Clarke, daughter of Mr. Joseph Clarke.

Aged 74, Mr. Fulk Weale, who for several years kept the county prison at that place. His great humanity to the unfortunate objects under his care, and the strict attention he always paid to the duties of the office, procured him not only the esteem of the magistrates, but he was frequently noticed by the several judges of the circuit, in terms of the highest degree of commendation.

At the Priory, H. Wife, esq.

At Deritend, Mr. Richard Dingley, aged 49.—Mr. John Horton, builder.

At Coventry, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Lesson, printer.

At Nuneaton, Mrs. Sarah Lees.—Mr. Wm. Wanley.—Aged 90, Mr. Thomas Sims, of Kinfare, farrier.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Charles Jones, of Wellington, to Miss H. M. Dyke.—Mr. Richard Adams, to Miss M. Phillips, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Wynne, serjeant in the Shrewsbury loyal volunteers, to Miss Ann Roberts.

At Whitchurch, Mr. John Edwards, plumber, to Miss Bickley.—Mr. Crowther, serjeant in the loyal Morse volunteers, to Miss Phebe Whitaker, of Bridgnorth.

In London, Mr. John Baker, clothier, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Dukes.

At Oswestry, Mr. Roberts, confectioner, of Wrexham, to Miss Edwards, of Tyn y Llwyn, Merionethshire.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Afterley, wife of Mr. Benj. Afterley.—Mr. Nathaniel Roberts.—Mr. John Wilding.—Mrs. Ann Jones many years housekeeper to Sir Charles Oakley, bart.—Mrs. Jones, widow of the late Mr. W. Jones.—Mrs. Mary Forsett.—Aged 58, Mr. William Sandford, of the Black Park, near Whitchurch.

At Doxhill, near Wellington, Mr. T. Smith, third son of the late Mr. H. Smith, attorney, of Wolverhampton.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Nicholls, of the Bull's Head.—Mr. Wm. Haughton, glazier.

At Wellington, Mr. Thomas Mason.

At Bath, Thomas Jelf Powys, esq. of Berwick House, in this county.—Mr. Davies, of Golding, near Acton Burnell.—Mrs. Carter, of Bromfield, near Ludlow.

At Wem, Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. Howell, builder.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Peter Pritchard, cabinet-maker.—Aged 70, Mr. John Baker, farmer.

At Ellesmere, Mrs. Maddocks, widow of the late Mr. Andrew Maddocks, formerly an ironmonger of that place.

At Ludlow, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Charlton, aged 56.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Kidderminster, Mr. Doolittle, of Kingswood, to Miss Gill, of Alveley, Salop.

Died.] At Henwick, Mr. Gordon.—Mr. John Winnall, of Barnhall, in the parish of Ombersly.—Mr. Neatby, of Peopleton.

At Worcester, Mr. Knight, of the Leopard.

In Powick, Mrs. Lessingham, relict of Sam. Lessingham, esq.—Aged 60, Mrs. Malpas, widow of the late Mr. Malpas, glazier.—Miss Maria Roberts, daughter of Mr. Roberts.

At Upton on Severn, aged 33, Richard Clarke, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

It deserves to be universally known, because it is worthy of imitation, that about three years since, the ladies of Ross, and its neighbourhood, formed themselves into a society, and opened a subscription for the relief of indigent married women, in child-bed; and, from its commencement, 141 have received the benefit of this charity. They are liberally provided with clothing and other necessaries, and attended by an experienced midwife, at their own houses; and in cases of emergency, they have also the assistance of a surgeon of eminence, in the town, who attends gratuitously.

A handsome marble monument, of large dimensions, designed by Tatham, and executed by Blore, has lately been set up in Stoke Edith church, in this county, to the memory of the late Hon. Edward Foley, member of parliament for Worcestershire.—The inscription gives some account of his family and character, and is an elegant tribute of respect justly due to his memory:—
“Sacred to the memory of the Hon. Edward Foley, second son of Thomas Lord Foley, and Grace, third daughter and co-heiress of George Lord Lansdown. He married Eliza Maria Foley, daughter and heiress of John Hodgetts, of Prestwood, in the county of Stafford, esq. and Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Foley, esq. by whom he had issue Edward Thomas, Elizabeth Maria, John Hodgetts, Thomas, and Anna Maria. He was born 16th March, 1747. He died 22d June, 1803. The cheerfulness of his temper, and the urbanity of his manners, gained him the esteem of all who knew him; the rectitude of his mind, and the benevolence of his heart, engaged the affection of all who had familiar intercourse with him. The warmth and steadiness of his attachments endeared him to his friends, and particularly to the

the witnesses of his domestic virtues. His constant attendance on the church and sacrament was an impressive example to his house and neighbourhood. He sat in one parliament for the borough of Droitwich, and represented the county of Worcester the last twenty-nine years of his life, repeatedly called to the honourable trust by the unanimous voice of that populous and respectable county, attached to him by his amiable disposition, his attention to their interests, and his love of the constitution;—a principle which he inherited from his ancestors, and left inviolate to his descendants."

The following is the annual report of the Lunatic Asylum at Hereford, from January 1 to December 31, 1804:—Admitted 24; discharged cured 10; relieved 4; remain in the house 10.

Married.] Mr. Weaver, of Bunhill, to Miss Skyrme, of Stretton.—Mr. Henry Winton, of Stoke Bliss, to Miss Perry, of Kyre, Worcesterhire.

At Westhyde, Mr. F. Pritchard, iron-monger, of Hereford, to Miss Hodges, eldest daughter of Mr. P. Hodges.

Died.] At his seat at Garnstone, John Peploe Birch, esq.

At Hereford, Miss Griffiths, eldest daughter of Mr. Layton Griffiths.—Mrs. Mills, relict of Harley Mills, esq.

At Bath, Mr. Robert Lloyd Lucas, son of the Rev. Wm. Lucas, of Peterstowe; a young man of the most promising abilities.—Aged 86, John Jones, esq. of Hope Mansel, near Rofs.

At Kington, aged 76, James Watkins, esq. formerly of Clifford-Court.—Aged 91, Mr. Elliott, of Preston upon Wye.

At Hereford, the Rev. Edmund Barry, rector of Sutton, vicar of Weston Begard, and one of the minor canons of Hereford cathedral, formerly of St. John's-college, Cambridge, where he proceeded L.L.B. in 1783. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

Mr. Hill, butler to Somerset Davis, esq. of Croft Castle, near Leominster.—He fell into a tub of boiling wort, and was so dreadfully scalded, that he lingered only a few hours in excruciating agony.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Hardman, wife of T. Hardman, esq. of Kingland in this county.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Flaxley, Mr. John Cadell, to Miss Sarah Jones.

At St. George's, Mr. Abraham Jackson, of Lower Easton, to Miss Harriet Stone, of Upper Easton.

Died.] At Stroud, John Hollings, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for the county.

At Cheltenham, aged 91, Thomas Humphreys, gent.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Ashmeade, wife of Mr. Samuel Ashmeade.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Axon.—Aged 72, Mr. Theach.

Aged 82, Mrs. Alexander, an infirm old lady. The fire near which she was sitting, by some means caught her dress, which was instantly in a blaze, and before it could be extinguished had burnt her to such a degree, that, after lingering several days in excruciating pain, she expired.

Aged 65, Mrs. Hester Gardiner, upwards of twenty years the respected matron of Sir Thomas Rich's hospital.

In Jamaica, Mr. James Spier, third son of the late Mr. John Spier, of the Cross Keys, Gloucester.—Aged 23, Mr. Henry Butt, eldest son of Mr. Butt, of Standish Court.

At Coleford, Mr. John Court, many years chief bailiff of the hundred of St. Briavel's, in which office, and in every other he held, his conduct was marked with the greatest humanity, and the strictest integrity towards his employer.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bampton, aged 71, Mr. Robert Hudson, an opulent farmer.

At Nettlebed, Mrs. Ayling, aged 74.

At Little Milton, Mr. Paul Wells, aged 69.

At Oxford, Mrs. Elizabeth Stockford, relict of the late Mr. William Stockford.—Mr. William Emanuel, son of Mr. Emanuel.—Mr. Thomas Heyden, hair-dresser and perfumer, aged 25.

At Headington, near Oxford, Mrs. Ann Goodwin, aged 79.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The grand junction canal promises to be very speedily finished. At the commencement of February no more than eighty-eight yards of the Blisworth tunnel, the only part to be completed, remained to be perforated.

Married.] The Rev. H. Brotherhood, of Desborough, to Miss Langton, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Langton, esq. of Teeton House.—Mr. Whitworth, draper, of Northampton, to Miss Pillington, of Woughton.—Mr. Peter Martin, farmer and grazier, to Miss Brown, both of Spratton.—Mr. John Patrick, of Maidwell, to Miss Catherine Bland.—Mr. Gallard, druggist, of Towcester, to Miss Sarah Tite, of Bradwell, Bucks.

Died.] At Chalcombe, aged 100, Mrs. Maria Walker, a maiden lady.—Aged 56, Mr. John Middleton, stone-mason, of Towcester.—Mrs. Bellamy, wife of Mr. Bellamy, of Armston, near Oundle.

At Sulgrave, aged 69, the Rev. Richard Wykham, vicar of that place, and rector of Newton Purcell, Oxfordshire.

At Croughton, after retiring to bed in perfect health, Mrs. Hopcraft, wife of Mr. Hopcraft, an eminent land-surveyor of that place.—Mrs. Haycock, second daughter of the Rev. John Mastin, vicar of Naseby.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subjects for the members' prizes at Cambridge this year are:

Senior Bachelors.—Quænam commoda literis humanioribus oriri possint ex Veterum Monumentis, nuper Egypto patefactis?

Middle Bachelors.—Quid de Origine et Antiquitate Poematum Homero vulgò scriptorum pronunciari debeat?

The subjects appointed for Sir W. Browne's medals for the present year, are,

For the Odes: In Obitum mæstissimum Ducis D'Enghien.

Epigram: Quid noster Roscius egit?

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Robt. Barber, butler, of Trinity Hall, to Mrs. Mary Steers.

At Great Stukeley, Mr. Raworth, of Leicester, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Matthew Adams, of Mepal, in the isle of Ely.—Mr. Jas. Parker, of Kirton Holme, to Miss Tookey.

Died.] At Ely, Mr. Samuel Kempton, grocer, in his 67th year.—Mrs. Martin, aged 92.

At Cambridge, aged 75, Mrs. Cory, mother of Dr. Cory, master of Emanuel College.—Mr. Facon, an eminent grazier, of Borough Fen.

At Haslingfield, aged 84, Mrs. D. Young, of Lynn.

At Moulton, Mr. William Spencer, of Balham, farmer. He was overturned in a taxed cart, which fell upon him, when he received a fracture of his arm, and other contusions, of which he expired in an hour and a half, in the 79th year of his age.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. George Jay, of Cromer, nephew of George Cubit, esq. of Catfield, to Miss Elger, of Calkirk.—Mr. Thomas Palmer, of Congham, to Mrs. West, widow of Mr. Edward West, late of Barton Bendish, near Stoke Ferry.—The Rev. John Glasie, rector of Barnham, to Miss A. M. Martin, third daughter of Sir Mordaunt Martin, bart. of Long Melford, Suffolk.—Mr. John Sayer Warmoll, surgeon, of Shottisham, to Miss Susannah Stone, daughter of Mr. W. Stone, tanner, of Hemphall.—Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Swaffham, to Miss Hunter, of Lynn.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 70, Mr. Georg-flenner, a native of Saxony, and for many years a medical practitioner.—Aged 33, Mrs. Susannah Cock, wife of Mr. Joseph Cock, wine-merchant.—Mrs. Mary Taylor, sister of William Taylor, esq.—Mr. Partridge, of the Old Barge public-house.—Aged 17, Miss Lorena Walker, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Walker.—Aged 100, Mr. Hammond—Mrs. Lawne, wife of Mr. B. Lawne.—Aged 75, Mrs. Eliz. Cubit, widow of the late Mr. Robert Cubit, who died under-chamberlain of Norwich in August, 1780.—Aged 24, Mr. T. Booth, printer.—Aged 74, Mrs. Judith Spencer—Mr. William Crow, aged 72.—Mr. Robert Prentice, liquor-merchant.—Aged 20, Mr. S. J. Sherring, linen-draper.—Aged 63, Mrs. Gent, wife of Mr. Gent, of Neuton, near Swaffham.

At Fakenham, Mrs. Norris.

At Beccles, aged 72, the Rev. Mr. Safford, rector of Mettingham, Suffolk.

At Litcham High-house, aged 74, Mr. John Temple, farmer.

At Wells, very suddenly, Mr. H. Girdlestone, an eminent surgeon.—Aged 71, Mr. Jeremiah Cozens, of Westwick; and, on the same day, aged 31, Mrs. Cozens, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Cozens, of Sprowstone.—Aged 20, Mr. John Hubbard, only son of the late Mr. John Hubbard, of Foulsham.

At Sennowe, aged 57, Thomas Wodehouse, esq. youngest brother of Lord Wodehouse.—Aged 67, Mrs. Cubitt, wife of Woolmer Cubitt, of Erpingham, gent. who, in the several relations of wife, parent, and friend, was equalled by few; surpassed by none.

At Northwold, near Stoke Ferry, the Rev. William Hinton, D.D. rector of the former place, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county.

At Oxburgh, aged 69, Mr. Robert Wright, a truly honest and worthy man.

At Ormesby, near Yarmouth, Hester Manning, the wife of W. Manning, esq. aged 60.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. John Evered, of Tuddenham, to Miss A. Brooks, daughter of Mr. Thomas Brooks, of West Row, Mildenhall.

At Worlington, Mr. Derisley, miller, of Brancaster, Norfolk, to Miss Blinkinop.

At Alderton, Mr. Hughes, surgeon, to Miss J. Whimper, youngest daughter of the late John Whimper, esq.

Died.] Aged 56, Mr. Thomas Brooks, farmer, of Mildenhall.

At Brandon, Mrs. Hull, wife of Mr. William Hull, aged 54.—Mr. George Keer, of Parham House, aged 36.

At Woodbridge, aged 17, Miss Brand, daughter of the late John Brand, esq. of Hemingstone Hall.—Mrs. Aldis, wife of Mr. Thomas Aldis, builder.

At Bungay, aged 81, Mrs. Barnes, relict of John Barnes, gent. late of Barham.

At Sudbury, aged 22, John Gibbon Newman, B. A. of Caius College, Cambridge.—Aged 43, Mr. Thomas Denton, farmer, of Great Barton. His death appeared (by the coroner's inquest taken the same day) to have been occasioned by missing the path whilst examining the premises, which he was often accustomed to do, during the night, when, unfortunately, he slipped into a pond, from which he had not power to extricate himself.

At Wherstead Lodge, near Ipswich, the Dowager Lady Harland, relict of Vice-admiral Sir R. Harland, bart.

At Bury, aged 59, after a lingering illness, which he supported with great fortitude, Matthias Wright, esq. alderman of that borough; an office he had served at three distinct periods with the greatest credit; and had also for many years been one of the assistant-justices, in which capacity he always acquitted himself as an able and active magistrate,

gistrate, no less respecting the rights of the subject than the peace and welfare of the community, by an impartial administration of the laws.

Aged 79, Mrs. Tillott, relict of Mr. J. Tillott, carpenter.—Aged 91, Edward Burman, esq. of Edwardston.—Aged 38, Mrs. Susannah Hawes, wife of Thomas James Hawes, esq. of Bardwell, and second daughter of Mr. John Jeffes, of the same parish.

ESSEX.

A calf, of the Suffolk breed, twenty-six weeks old, fattened by Mr. Grice, of Dengie, lately killed, was found to weigh 47 stone, 5 pounds, the loose fat 29 pounds, and the caul fat 15 pounds. It is supposed to have been the most extraordinary animal of the kind ever seen, and its flesh was of superior whiteness and flavour.

Married] At Malden, Mr. Covell, of Dartford, Kent, to Miss Hollingworth, only daughter of Captain Hollingworth, of the royal navy.

In London, Mr. Marshall Turner, of South Benfleet Hall, to Miss Butcher, of the same place.

Died.] At Great Baddow, Mr. Samuel Robinson.

At Orsett, Miss Neville, late of Chelmsford.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Hawes, a maiden lady, of Mersea island.

At Bocking, Benjamin Joslin, aged 84.

At her son's house at Nevenden, Mrs. Gardiner, aged 81.

In London, Miss Anne Dennis, of Colchester.—Aged 71, Mr. John Ambrose, of Manningtree, attorney at law, upwards of thirty years steward of the estates of the late Rt. Hon. Richard Rigby.

At Little Bealings, at the house of P. Nursey, esq. where he was on a visit, Mr. Fairfax, of Bury. After dinner, he complained of being rather unwell, and soon afterwards fell down in a fit and immediately expired.

At Stebbing Park, near Dunmow, aged 88, Mrs. Clarence, relict of Mr. J. Clarence, leaving behind sixty-three children and grand children.

At his seat, near Romford, J. Wallenger, esq.

At Romford, Mr. C. Tyler, an eminent farmer.

At Woodford, Mrs. Rockliff, relict of Morton Rockliff, esq.

Suddenly, in the island of Foulness, Mr. Francis Bannester, an opulent farmer; and a few hours afterwards, his only son, Benjamin, in the parish of Wakering.

KENT.

A number of very respectable farmers and graziers have determined on re-establishing a monthly beast-market (for which a charter was granted by Queen Anne, but which had been discontinued on account of a contagious disorder among horned cattle) in the town of

Westerham; and have pledged themselves to supply the said market well with fat cattle.

Married.] At Lenham, Mr. John Hodges, to Miss Susannah Filmer.—Serjeant Miller, to Miss E. Cuckow.

At Margate, Mr. Silver, surgeon, to Miss Alderson.

At Milton, Mr. William Gore, to Miss E. Martin.

At Dodington, Mr. Joseph Tyson, of Canterbury, to Mrs. Smith.

At Hunton, Mr. John Day, surgeon, of Maidstone, to Miss Martin.

In London, Benjamin Winkworth, esq. of Henhurst, to Miss Mary Ann Prebble, daughter of John Prebble, esq.—The Rev. James Lynn, minor canon of Rochester, to Miss Charlotte Goodenough, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, dean of that cathedral.

At Upchurch, near Chatham, Edward Sison, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Jane Hope, daughter of the late Mr. F. Hope, of Tenterden.

At Deptling, John Stone, esq. of Maidstone, to Miss C. Rugg, youngest daughter of the late R. Rugg, gent.

Died.] At Half Place, near Sevenoaks, Mr. T. Thompson, aged 61.

At Sandwich, Valentine Sayer, esq. senior jurat of that corporation.

At Ashford, aged 79, Mrs. Reeve, widow of Mr. Ambrose Reeve.

At Birchington, Mr. Lee Coulson.

At Hythe, aged 38, Mr. Quested.—John Tournay, esq.

At Rochester, Mrs. Booth, wife of Mr. M. Booth, tallow-chandler.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Street, wife of Mr. Street, of the Dog public-house.—Quartermaster William Hunter, of the Royal Waggon Train, many years a serjeant in the Scotch Greys.—Aged 17, Miss Jane Butterworth, third daughter of Mrs. Butterworth.—Mrs. Byng.—Aged 48, Mr. Richard Underdown.—Mrs. Mary Kite, widow of the late Rev. Charles Kite, a dissenting minister.—Mr. Peter Fishenden.

At Maidstone, the Rev. John Evans, A.M. master of the grammar-school.—Mr. Robert Bewley, solicitor.

At Yalding, Mr. John Miller, aged 61.

At Chatham, Mr. Webb, baker.

At Aylesford, the Dowager Countess of Aylesford.

At Folkstone, aged 40, Mrs. Mary Gittow.—Aged 31, Mr. Joseph Farley.

At Sandgate, B. T. Haddon, esq. lieutenant of his Majesty's ship *Statel*, and nephew of Alderman Combe.

At Dymchurch, Mrs. Gillett, wife of Mr. Daniel Gillett.

At Sheerness, while dining with Captain Manby, at his apartments in the Garrison, Captain Renou, of the *Zealand*.

At Wye, Mr. John Browning, aged 62.

SURREY.

Married.] At Streatham, Mr. T. White, of St. Mary Axe, London, to Miss M. Walter, of Balham Hill.—Mr. C. Norton, of Kingston, to Miss A. Webb, youngest daughter of William Webb, esq. of Newbold House, Staffordshire.

Died.] At Ravensbury House, Mitcham, W. Barnard, esq. of Deptford.

At his house on Ditton common, Captain T. Geary, of the royal navy.

At Richmond, aged 63, Mrs. Brown. She was struck with an apoplexy while walking to church, and died within half an hour.

SUSSEX.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants, recently held at Lewes, it was deemed expedient to apply to Parliament, for an Act to enable them more effectually to light, pave, cleanse, and watch, the said borough.

The following agricultural fact is a proof of the advantage that may be derived from experimental farming. Mr. Burfield, bailiff to the Earl of Chichester, last year sowed, on two acres of land, on which he also grew lucern, only two bushels of oats, the crop from which, on being lately thrashed, produced him the amazing quantity of nineteen quarters and two bushels. The ordinary quantity of oats sown upon an acre, is from six to eight bushels.

As some labourers were at work in removing mould and rubbish, preparatory to the opening a new chalk-pit under Land-port Shaw, near Lewes, they found, about four feet below the surface of the ground, lying side by side, in the direction that bodies are usually interred, two human skeletons. It was evident, from the appearance and rottenness of the bones, that they had lain buried many centuries; and it is conjectured that they were the remains of two of the fugitive Londoners, who, at the great battle of Lewes, fought near that spot, between King Henry III. and the barons, on the 14th of May, 1264, fled from the royal army, and in their flight on that memorable day, were drowned in the adjoining brooks, and afterwards buried in the place above mentioned.

Married.] At Ditchling, Richard Braishair, aged 22, to Mary Brooker, aged only 14.

Died.] At Newhaven, Mr. Inkip, master of the White Hart inn.

At East Grinstead, Mr. Sulton, a sheriff's officer.

In Jamaica, the Rev. A. Iredell, rector of Newhaven and Southover.

At Stopham House, the youngest daughter of Walter Smyth, esq.

At Horsham, aged 23, Capt. R. Marriott, of the Hon. East India Company's service, at Madras.

At Shoreham, aged 28, William Henry Benet, esq. captain in the North Hampshire militia, and only son of Sir William Benet, of Fareham, the last male of a very ancient and respectable family. The life of this ex-

cellent young man exhibited, in its whole tenor, a rare example of unsullied honour and incorruptible integrity; and displayed a short system of ethics more forcibly than any taught in the schools of philosophy.

At Chichester, aged 33, Mr. Draper, well known for extensive practice in the minor branches of surgery, particularly by the village rustics, who looked up to him with hope and confidence when the skill of the regular practitioner had failed; nor is there a doubt, but, by bold practice, he effected some very extraordinary cures. About thirty years ago, he lost an only son, in whom the fond father had centered every hope and every pleasure: parental affection even gained the mastery of reason; for, though it is believed the young man died of a decline, the agonized father placed an orange in each hand in the coffin, and pipes were so constructed as to admit the external air.

Mrs. Goddard, who, though possessed of a very ample income, lived for several years in a state of abject wretchedness and penury.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Mr. Rogers, of the navy, to Miss S. Gray, daughter of Mr. Gray, of the Cornish Arms.

At Lymington, C. Plunkett, esq. of the Maltese corps, to Miss H. Villebois, third daughter of the late William Villebois, esq. of Feltham Place.

At Winchester, Mr. T. Pinnock, jun. to Miss Dofwell.—Captain Boothby, Aide-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, to Miss Jenkinson, daughter of John Jenkinson, esq. and niece of the Earl of Liverpool.

At Upham, the Rev. Timothy Davis, curate, to Mrs. Kelly, of the same place.

Died.] At Broadlands, near Romsey, the Dowager Viscountess Palmerston. She was daughter of Benjamin Mee, esq. of Bath, and second wife to the late and second Viscount, by whom he had one son, Henry-John.

At Gosport, aged 44, Mr. T. Tomlin, late foreman at the deal-yard of Messrs. Harry and Co. He was interred on the 10th of February, on which day his wife's mother, having just arrived from the Isle of Wight, and being about to attend the corpse to the place of interment, fell down in a fit and instantly expired. On the Sunday following, her funeral was attended by three of her sons, and her other two daughters, who, having been sent for express, on their arrival, (each being ignorant of the melancholy circumstance that had occurred) it was discovered, that one had been married the day succeeding her brother's decease, and the marriage of the other was fixed for the morning after the funeral of the mother, and which, notwithstanding, took place; so that, in the course of one week, two deaths, two burials, and two weddings, took place in the same family.

Aged 73, the Rev. George Austen, rector of

of Steventon and Dean.—Mr. Whitlow, son of Mr. Whitlow, postmaster, of Portsmouth, who very recently purchased for him an ensigncy in the 22d regiment of foot. He was going out in the Abergavenny East-Indiaman, to join his regiment, and was lost with the ship. He was left behind when the convoy failed, and with the first mate, Mr. Baggot, and another passenger, hired a sloop for forty guineas, in which, unluckily for them, they overtook the ill-fated vessel.

At Newtown, near Portsmouth, Mr. Kirk, an old surgeon in the navy.

At Lymington, aged 46, W. Rose, esq.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Wake.

At East Meon, Mr. W. Padwick, farmer.

At Winchester, in the prime of life, Sir Thomas Rivers Gay, bart. whose excellent endowments and amiable manners gained him universal love and respect. He received from nature a superior understanding, which was studiously and successfully cultivated during his residence at Cambridge, and matured by judicious observations on men and manners in various parts of Europe. Had not a natural diffidence restrained him from aspiring to those situations in public life, for which his rank and talents so eminently qualified him, his loss might have been as deeply lamented by his country, as it is severely felt by the circle of his relations and private acquaintance.

At Portsmouth, Mr. John Callaway, son of R. Callaway, esq. Town Clerk, a young man universally esteemed. Although he had not attained the age of 19, his voyages to different climates, in various ships, had given him an opportunity of seeing the greatest part of the world; and his sudden dissolution will not only prove a source of long and deep affliction to his family and friends, but his country will sustain considerable loss, by the deprivation of those talents which shone so eminently in his knowledge of naval tactics. To an unparalleled attention to his duty on board the Montague, off Brest, during a late state of convalescence, his sudden call from this world of woe may be partly attributed.—At Haslar Hospital, Lieutenant Askew, First Lieutenant of the Triumph, from the effects of a blow which he received on the head with a piece of rope, when that ship was coming into harbour, which caused a *hydrocephalus*, and has deprived society of an excellent young man, and the service of an intelligent officer.

On board the Swiftsure, Sir John Orde's flag-ship, on the passage to Gibraltar, aged 38, Dr. Henry Bowles, brother of the Rev. W. Little Bowles. This much respected gentleman had been professionally employed two years in the West Indies, where he was twice attacked with the yellow fever; at the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained a twelvemonth; and since his return to England had been stationed at the Military hospital, Gos-

port; from which duty he was ordered, at two days notice, to Gibraltar.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Trowbridge, James Sheppard, esq. to Miss Frome, sister of Henry Frome, esq.

At Great Durnford, Mr. J. Cusse, jun. of Little Durnford, to Miss R. Dear.

At Cranbourn, Mr. David Humby, of Alderholt, to Miss Elizabeth Williams, of Blagden Farm.—The Rev. Mr. Heighway, vicar of Ogbourne St. Andrew, to Miss Gregory, of Bath.

At Warminster, Mr. John Slade, of Chippenham, to Miss Board, of Nunney.

Died.] In London, Mrs. Duke, relict of Robert Duke, esq. of Lake, in this county, where her remains were deposited.

At Salisbury, Mr. Thomas Gibbs, postman. He had been long ill of an asthma, and was walking from his house to the infirmary, when he suddenly fell down, and shortly afterwards expired.—Mr. Joseph Warne.—Mrs. Stephens, relict of the late Alderman Stephens.—Mrs. Marsh, aged 84, relict of Captain Marsh, who was a captain of Greenwich Hospital.

At Ashley, William Fisher, esq.

At Melksham, aged 84, Mr. Robert Jefferys, late a mealman, and a respectable member of the society of friends.

Miss Anne Wroughton, daughter of the late George Wroughton, esq. of Walcot House.

Mr. Rooke, of Fisherton parsonage, near Salisbury.

On Salisbury Plain, by the inclemency of the weather, Mr. Neate, corn-dealer, of Salisbury.

BERKSHIRE.

It is intended to apply to Parliament for an Act for enclosing the commons and waste lands in the parishes of Beenham, Aldermaston, Padworth, and Woolhampton.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Bonney, to Miss Button.

At Burghfield, Mr. Cooper, of Ray Mill, Cookham, to Miss Ann May, of Southcote.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Pope, of the Barley Mow.—Suddenly, Mr. Hyam, timber-merchant.

At Bath Easton, Lady Croft, relict of Sir Arthur Croft, bart. of Dunston Park, in this county.

At Newbury, Mrs. Toomer, wife of Mr. Toomer, ironmonger.

At Speenhamland, Mrs. Dowell, wife of Mr. Dowell, farmer.

At West Hanney, aged 80, Mr. Robins, farmer.

At Farringdon, in an advanced age, William Ward, esq. attorney, of that place.

At Windsor, Mrs. Brawn, wife of Robert Brawn, esq.

At Reading, aged 84, Mrs. Frances Cotterell, a maiden lady, and eldest daughter of the

the admiral of that name. She had lived in habits of intimacy with some of the most distinguished characters of the last century, both in the literary and fashionable world, and among the former with Dr. Johnson, Baretti, &c. The last years of her life were spent in the utmost privacy and retirement. She was a woman of strong sense and great benevolence; which were blended with some eccentricities.

Aged 92, Mrs. Harman, relict of the late Edward Harman, esq.—Mr. Hedges, formerly a hatter, but who had retired from business many years.—Aged 52, Isabella Weston, wife of the Rev. J. Weston, and daughter of the Rev. J. Bertie, uncle of the late Earl of Abingdon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Mr. John Govier, of Kingiton, near Taunton, has now, in a young orchard, a number of apple trees with a quantity of apples on them, which blossomed at Michaelmas last, before the first crop of fruit was taken in; and the second crop are very fine, and sufficiently large to gather.

From the statement of the Committee for the Management of the Sunday Schools and Schools of Industry at Bath, it appears, that the disbursements for those charities, in 1804, exceed the receipts by the sum of 31l. 8s. 11d. which remains due to the bankers. The Committee have hitherto received and instructed all the poor children who have been offered from the parishes of Bath, Walcot, Widcombe, and Bathwick, amounting nearly to seven hundred; that the surplus of the contributions, after defraying the expences of the Sunday Schools, is appropriated to the support of the Schools of Industry, where one hundred children, taken in rotation from the Sunday Schools, are daily and diligently instructed and employed in reading, knitting, and sewing. All these children have, this year, been completely clothed. From the low condition of their fund, they find themselves under the painful necessity of stating, that the schools will be reduced at Easter next: at the same time, the Committee are not without hope that the liberal and humane public, estimating the benefits of such a charitable seminary, and deploring that such a number of poor children should be deprived of the means of instruction, and knowledge of religion, and the advantages resulting from early habits of industry, will give them such support as may enable them still to continue the said schools, on their usual frugal establishment.

The conductors of the Strangers' Friend Society at Bath, instituted in 1790, for the purpose of distributing to the poor money, food, coats, clothing, medicines, &c. at their own homes, expended, in the above purposes, from December 31, 1803, to December 31, 1804, the sum of 214l. 6s. 6d. They make a point of not relieving street beggars, as they think it a duty strictly to discriminate

between them and real objects of charity. Persons of all nations, and all religions, have an equal claim on the funds of this society, which, since its institution, has relieved 20,177 objects.

By the account of the state of the Bristol Dock Company, published by the Directors, it appears that the sums received on account of that company, amount to 94,218l. 18s. and the expences to 93,249l. 4s. 1d. leaving a balance of 969l. 13s. 11d.

At a numerous and highly respectable meeting held at Bath, it was resolved, in consequence of the advantage attending vaccination in the metropolis, to establish a society for the purpose of extending its practice, and for the extermination of the small pox, in the county of Somerset, by the name of the Royal Somerset Jennerian Society. It was likewise proposed to request his Royal Highness the Duke of York to honour the society with his name and support as a patron.

A manufacturer, in the neighbourhood of Bath, is said to have made, from fifteen fleeces of Mr. Bartley's crosses with a Spanish ram, thirty-three yards and a half of superfine blue unstrained broad cloth. The quality of it is such, that though the wool was unsorted, some principal clothiers have declared, they never saw a finer sample from the best picked Spanish wool. A draper offered twenty-two shillings per yard for it by the piece; at this price only, and omitting to reckon on the two yards to which the piece might be strained, according to act of parliament, the profit to the wool-grower will be 11. 13s. 6d. per fleece, after paying the manufacturer seven shillings per yard for his skill and labour. The cloth is to be exhibited at the ensuing Bath meeting.

Married.] At Bath, John Surtees, esq. third son of William Surtees, esq. of Seaton Burne, Northumberland, to Miss Hawkins, of Kellstone.—James Talbot, esq. late secretary of embassy at Paris, to Miss Ann Sarah Rodbard, youngest daughter of Samuel Rodbard, esq. of Evercreech.—Mr. Butcher, linen-draper, to Miss Kelson, only daughter of Charles Kelson, esq.—The Rev. R. B. Nicholls, Dean of Middleham, to Mrs. Jones, widow of Capt. R. L. Jones, of Falmouth.—Mr. Holdstock, schoolmaster, to Miss Rogers.

At Cheshelborough, Mr. John Burgefs, to Miss Ann Cousins, of Witcombe.

At Wincanton, Mr. Edmund Thorn, to Miss Phillips.

At Bristol, Mr. John Nicklefs, to Mrs. Vaughan.—Mr. Francis Gibbons to Miss Mary Smith.—Mr. Thomas Harrison, of Warwickshire, to Mrs. Davies, relict of the late Mr. Davies.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Anne Pigott, third daughter of Robert Pigott, esq. of Chetwynd,

Chetwynd, Shropshire — Mrs. Ann Dempster, aged 54. — Mrs. Atwood, wife of Mr. James Atwood, cutler, in Northgate-street; being Christmas-day, she had retired to her room on purpose to read over the service of the day, and was in a very short time after found by her husband quite dead. — Nicholas Ridley, esq. a master in chancery, and a bencher of Gray's inn — Abraham Broderibb, esq. of Dawlish, near Shepton Mallett. — Edmund Reynolds, esq. jun. — Lady Aylmer, Peliſt of the late Sir F. Aylmer, bart. of Ireland, daughter of the late Sir Charles, and sister to Lord Whitworth. — W. Walter Yea, esq. eldest son of Sir W. Yea, bart. of Pyrland-house. — Mrs. Matthews, wife of Mr. Wm. Matthews, of Hetling-house, and one of the society of friends. She was a woman of exemplary benevolence, virtue, and pious resignation. — Mrs. Scroggs, widow of Edward Scroggs, esq. of West Hanney, Berks — Aged 54, Mrs. English, wife of Mr. English, sen. upholster. — Aged 69, Mrs. Relhan, late of Russel-place, Fitzroy-square, London. — Miss Clark, sister to Mrs. Vassett. — Aged 78, Mr. James Albion, more than 50 years writing-master in this city, and not more distinguished for his professional abilities than by the uprightness of his conduct. — In the prime of life, after an illness of little more than two hours, Miss Paul, eldest daughter of the late Josiah Paul Paul, esq. of Tetbury. — Mr. Henry Shephard, fadler. — Miss Willis, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Willis. — Mr. John Holloway, silk-dyer. — Aged 40, Mr. Joseph Symes, eldest son of Mr. Symes, cheese-factor. — Mr. James Chiffem, who possessed some pleasing poetic talents, and upon subjects of a temporary nature composed and sung many popular songs. He was for upwards of twenty years a contributor to the enigmatic department of the Ladies' Complete Pocket-Book; and under the signature of "Chimes" — (the letters of his own name transposed) obtained repeated prizes from the proprietors of that annual publication.

At Charlton, aged 72, Mr. James Walwyn, whose family have for many centuries been possessed of very considerable property, held under the Lords of Kilmerdon, in this county.

At Clifton, Elizabeth Anna Fydell, only daughter of John Fydell, esq. of Bath.

At Wells, Mrs. Serrell, widow of the late John Serrell, esq. of Stourton Caundle, Dorset.

At the parsonage, at Monckton, Mrs. Crossman, widow of the Rev. D. Crossman, late rector of that parish, and daughter of Matthew Brickdale, esq. of Court-house.

At Ilminster, Robert Bryant, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Somerset.

At Puckington, aged 88, — Dunn, esq.

At Wells, aged 58, Mrs. Norris, wife of Mr. Benedictus Norris.

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At Shirehampton, Lionel Poole Lyde, esq. At Bristol, Mr. Richard Turner, corn-factor. — Aged 80, Mrs. Betty Cooke, widow of the late Mr. A. B. Cooke, one of the landing waiters of that port. — Aged 94 Mrs. Griffiths. — At the Hot-wells, aged 24, Mr. Edward Swaine, of Halifax, Yorkshire. — Miss Catherine Forster, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Forster, formerly an apothecary of this place — Mr. Vincent Kenney. — Aged 23, Miss Eliza Furze. — Aged 83, William Dyer, esq. father of Mr. Robert Dyer, apothecary, and of the late Colonel Samuel Dyer, quarter-master general at Bengal. — Mrs. Wellington, wife of Mr. Wellington. — Mr. John Innys Baker, linen-merchant. — Mrs. Low, wife of Mr. Low, turner. — Mr. William Hughes.

At Bedminster, aged 86, Mr. Richard Masters.

At Upper East Hays, — Lowder, esq.

At Stowey, near Bridgewater, William Mackay, esq.

At Widcombe, aged 72, Mr. John Jones.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Lyme, B. Collins, esq. of Belmont-house, near Taunton, to Miss Cove, daughter of the Rev. E. Cove, of Dunland in the county of Devon.

At Chard, Mr. Norman, of Lyme, to Miss Jane Loveridge.

At Yeovil, Mr. James Male, jun. to Miss Hann, late of Sherborne

At Anderton, Mr. John Ilot, of Kencot, Oxfordshire, to Miss S. M. Knight, daughter of J. T. Knight, esq.

Mr. Thomas Trowbridge, son of Mr. Trowbridge, surgeon, of Cerne.

At Bath, Henry Edmead, esq. of Lyme Regis.

At Witheridge, Mr. Andrew Blake, surgeon and apothecary, of that place.

At the house of B. Greenhill, esq. of Ston Easton, the eldest daughter of Francis Nash, esq. of Twerton, Somerset.

At Sherborne, aged 63, Mr. John Thomas, stone-engraver. — Mrs. Langdon, wife of Mr. John Langdon. — Mrs. Jeffery, wife of Mr. Samuel Jeffery.

Aged 70, David Robert Michell, esq. of Dawlish, one of the justices of peace for the county, and formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Dorsetshire militia.

At Iwerne Minster, the infant daughter of Thomas B. Bower, esq.

At Upway, near Dorchester, Mr. James Wood, an opulent farmer.

DEVONSHIRE.

The late very tasteful and elegant display of fancy and ornamental works of different kinds, sold at the London inn, by the fair artists for the benefit of the Ladies' Lying-in Charity, reflects on the ladies of Plymouth and its environs the highest credit, for the variety and beautiful workmanship of the different articles exhibited. The long room, London inn, was crowded with purchasers, Dawlish,

all eager to add their mite to the encouragement of so laudable an institution. In the evening there was a brilliant ball at the assembly room, which was fully attended; and the merry dance contributing at once to the mirth of the company, and the profits arising from the ball to the relief of poor sick lying-in women, afforded pleasure to every feeling heart. It is with satisfaction it can be said, that the subscriptions keep pace with the ardent wishes of the friends of humanity.

Some valuable mines of copper have recently been discovered on the Duke of Bedford's estate in Devonshire, on and about Morwell-down, on the banks of the Tavy and Tamar. The tunnel now forming through Morwell-down, which is a hill about 700 feet above the level of the sides of the rivers, has advanced about 300 yards; it is to be about 13½ miles long, and the excavation is to form an aqueduct over a valley more than 40 feet high; the tunnel crosses a rich vein of copper ore.

Married.] At Fremington, near Barnstaple, Mr. Thomas Rendall, of Bridgewater, to Miss Sarah Hutton.

At Colyton, Mr. Chapple, of Whitefriars road, to Mrs. Esther Crags, of Colyton.

At St. Decuman's, Mr. R. Morle, to Mrs. Slucock; and at Skilgate, Mr. Gimlett, merchant, of Watchett, to Miss Morle, daughter of the above gentleman.

At Newton St. Cyres, John Truscott, esq. a lieutenant in the service of the Hon. East India Company at Bengal, and son of the late Admiral Truscott, of Exeter, to Miss Mary L. Gorwyn, of Drewsteignton.

In London, Mr. Thomas Gooch, to Miss Beal, both of Exeter. — John Partridge, esq. of Great Torrington, to Miss Anne Jervis, daughter of the late Philip Jervis, esq. of Netherseale, Leicestershire. — Mr. Oram, of Kenton, to Miss Beard.

At Plymouth, by the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, his third son, the Rev. Mr. Hawkes, of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, to Miss Vincent, niece of N. Vincent, esq. Admiral of the White.

At Powderham, Captain Foy, of the royal artillery, to Miss Sophia Courtney, sister of Lord Viscount Courtney.

Died.] At Newport, near Exeter, the Hon. Samuel Mitchell, president of his Majesty's Council at Grenada. He had spent the greatest part of his useful life in that island, where, during a period of dangerous revolt, the wisdom of his measures, and the promptitude with which they were executed, prevented its falling into the hands of the French. For this conduct, so highly honourable to his character, he received a vote of thanks from the Council, and the grateful tribute of all those who were interested in this important event. In private life he was a man whose mild virtues eminently endeared him to his family and his friends; and whose active be-

nevolence diffused happiness through a widely extended circle.

At Barnstaple, Mr. Gore, schoolmaster, a young man of great abilities, and indefatigable in his profession.

At Plymouth, aged 73, Mrs. Wheeler, the wife of Mr. Wheeler. She was an exemplary, a tender, and affectionate mother, and a sincere friend.

At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Miss Elizabeth Langton, daughter of the late Bennet Langton, esq. of Langton, in the county of Lincoln, and the Dowager Countess of Rothes. — Miss Carpenter, many years a much respected performer at the Plymouth and Exeter theatres, leaving an aged, wretched mother, very far advanced in years, for whose support her professional endeavours had long been exerted, and for whom her needle had of late produced a scanty subsistence.

Mrs. Biggs, a maiden lady, sister to Major Biggs, of the royal marines.

Mr. Jones, tide-surveyor of excise at Plymouth. He left Stonehouse late in the evening, attended by four of his boatmen, on the look-out for smugglers. By some accident, his boat struck on a rock in going over the Bridge, near Mount Edgecombe, and being of a very slight construction, she parted in the middle. Mr. Jones, who was a corpulent man, and unable to swim, was very soon drowned, and the boat's crew were picked up by a boat belonging to a frigate in the Sound.

At his seat, at Denbury, near Newton Abbot, Thomas Taylor, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Devon.

At Tiverton, Mrs. Mary Follett, wife of the Rev. Mr. Follett, dissenting minister.

At Hatherleigh, aged 29, Mrs. Wivell, wife of Mr. Wivell, attorney at law. — Mrs. Hale, widow of Charles Hale, esq. of Ingham, in Ilminster, near Ashburton.

At Marwood, George Ley, esq. late major of the North Devon militia.

At his seat near Bideford, Henry Downe, esq. formerly a captain in his Majesty's army, and late lieutenant-colonel commandant of the North Devon regiment of volunteers.

At Exeter, Lady Milner, wife of Sir William Mordaunt Milner, bart. M. P. for the city of York, and daughter of Humphrey Sturt, esq. M. P. for Dorsetshire. Although long considered as one of the most beautiful and accomplished women in the fashionable world, yet she more excelled in the discharge of the domestic and social duties. As a daughter, a wife, a mother, and a friend, she had few equals, no superior. For the last two years her ladyship had been in a very declining state of health, and obliged to withdraw from those scenes of elegant life over which her taste and accomplishments had so long shed a lustre. She had been lately at
all

Dawlish, but increasing illness induced her to remove to Exeter, which was supposed to afford better medical advice and assistance.

Mrs. Boucher, wife of Mr. Boucher.

Aged 28, the Rev. Francis Williams, curate of the parish of St. Paul, in the city of Exeter; which he had served for near four years preceding his death, to the satisfaction, and, it is to be hoped, for the benefit of the inhabitants. His amiable manners, united with strict integrity, endeared him to his acquaintance, while his belief in the Christian religion, and his sense of the responsibility of his office, was evident from his impressive manner of executing his professional duties: but it was more particularly evinced by his endeavours to impress his young friends with the truth of Christianity, by his conversation, and his advice on their choice of reading, to obtain a more solid faith than could arise from a mere belief, without examination; and his purity of life gave additional force to his recommendation. To the poor his conduct was truly benevolent; and while he tried to lessen the pains of death, by consolation, he relieved the evils of disease by pecuniary assistance.—Through his exertions, a school was established by subscription, for the education of the poor children of his cure, a characteristic of pure benevolence; which marked his conviction, that nothing could ensure their happiness so much as an education founded on religious and moral principles.

CORNWALL.

A pear tree in the parish of Tintagel, in this county, exhibits an extraordinary instance of the deviation of nature from her usual course. It was planted eight years since, and blossomed three times the same year, and bore fruit twice; and it has continued to do so, for seven years in succession. Last year being the eighth since it was planted, it blossomed and bore fruit three times. The first bearing weighed from 14 to 16 ounces each pear, the next somewhat smaller, and the last bearing (of which a part is now on the tree) is of the common size.

The Rev. T. Brown, of St. Ives, has invented an instrument for cleaning land from every species of weed. It may be worked by two, three, or four horses, and requires but a single person to attend it, and that is the driver, as it will keep steady to its work by itself. By employing two sets of horses, it will clean from six to eight acres each day.

Married.] At St. Agnes, Mr. Martin Hitchins, to Miss Mary Tredinick, both of that place.

At St. Austell, Mr. Nancollis, hat-maker, to Miss Hawke.—Mr. Bellman, of Loftwithiel, to Miss Nancollis, of St. Austell.

At St. Erme, Mr. Hosken, to Miss Betsey Chipman, second daughter of Mr. Chipman.

At St. Erth, John Guillemard, esq. of Gower-street, London, to Miss Giddy, only daughter of the Rev. Edward Giddy, of Tredrea.

At Budock, near Falmouth, Captain Escott, of the royal Cornwall militia, to Miss Pyke, only daughter of the late Mr. Pyke, merchant, of Falmouth.

At Truro, Mr. Arthur woolstapler of Bodmin, to Miss Mary Carne, daughter of Mr. Joseph Carne, of Falmouth.

At St. Clements, Mr. Thomas Ferris, of Truro, woolstapler, to Miss Clemon.—Mr. Ellis, of Helston, to Miss Mary Lemon, of Regearn.

At Tregony, Mr. Thomas Bradford, of Lower St. Columb, to Miss Elizabeth Gummor, of Cuby.

At Penryn, Mr. Humphry Oxman, of St. Day, to Miss Elizabeth Trick.—Serjant Arthur, of the Cornwall militia, to Miss Sally Trick, sister of the above, and daughter of Mr. John Trick.

Died.] At Trefillian, the Rev. John Bennet, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county.—Mr. Charles Kent, a respectable farmer, of St. Minver.

At Port Isaac, Mr. Richard Miller, late master and owner of a coasting trader.

At Padstow, Mr. George Wilson school-master, a native of Cumberland.

At Truro, Mrs. Hempel, wife of Mr. Charles Hempel.—Mr. Joseph Buckingham, son of Mr. Buckingham, boot-maker. His death was occasioned by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder, which burned him so shockingly as to produce mortification.

At Trinidad, Mr. Simon Gluyas, aged 29, formerly of Marazion, but about two years a resident in the above island, where he was a partner in a respectable house, and a captain of the volunteers or militia of the island. Mr. Gluyas's amiable disposition and strict integrity gained him the esteem and friendship of all who knew him, both in America and his native country.

At Bodmin, Miss Peggy Hambly; her death was occasioned by a pimple, which first rose on the back part of her neck, and daily increasing, at length spread itself into the size of a large turnip, resembling a body of putrified flesh. No medical assistance could reach the nature of her disorder, and after languishing several months, she expired without the least struggle.—Mrs. Burroughs, wife of Mr. William Burroughs, one of the aldermen of that place.

Mr. Thomas, belonging to Fisher's company of comedians performing at the Falmouth theatre. He was found drowned in the harbour. He had passed the preceding evening in company at an inn, which he quitted about one o'clock in the morning. He was an honest, inoffensive man, and generally esteemed.

At Redruth, Mr. S. Yates.—Mrs. Willyams, the wife of J. Willyams, esq. of Falmouth, a lady

a lady whose amiable and prepossessing manners, added to a disposition naturally cheerful, friendly, and social, deservedly gained her universal love and esteem. Whilst the loss of her society will be felt, and sincerely regretted, by a numerous acquaintance; her ready, active, and well-directed charities, must be long and gratefully remembered by the poor inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood. Mrs. Wiliyams died of a decline, after an illness of nearly eight months, during which, though she often felt the flattering hopes so peculiarly attendant on her complaint, she always contemplated the disappointment of those hopes, with a calm submission to the will of Providence, and when she foresaw the approaching and inevitable stroke of death, she met it with a fortitude and serenity of mind, resulting only from that true source of comfort, an unshaken confidence in an all-gracious and merciful God! leaving an example which sheds a lustre upon her character, and affords the best support and consolation to her afflicted relations. She died at the age of fifty-six.

NORTH BRITAIN.

A meeting was lately held at Edinburgh, composed of the gentlemen and freeholders of the county, who unanimously resolved to concur in the general request to obtain an office at Edinburgh for stamping paper, as they are sensible that it is a measure that will afford much facility in business, as well as security in many important transactions where stamps are requisite. It was therefore concluded to present a petition to that effect to the Lords of his Majesty's treasury, and to recommend the matter to the attention of their representative in parliament.

The magistrates and town council of Paisley intend to make application, next session of parliament, for an act for regulating the police of the town of Paisley, for paving, lighting, and cleansing the streets; for erecting a bridewell; and for making sundry improvements within the borough.

An entirely new branch of manufacture has been introduced into Scotland. In the neighbourhood of Glasgow, a work has just commenced for the manufacture of iron-wire from the raw material, an article much wanted in this country. We hope the adventurer will meet with that encouragement his laudable enterprise well entitles him to.

From the records of practice at the Public Dispensary, Edinburgh, it appears that 2001 patients have been admitted to the benefits of it during the last year, and that 1475 children have been inoculated with vaccine matter, without any expence to the parents, either for operation, attendance, or medicines. All these children have gone through the disease with perfect safety and ease, and though many of them have since their inoculation been repeatedly exposed to the contagion of

the natural small pox, yet not one of them has been subjected to that loathsome disease. The number of patients admitted from the commencement of the charity, Nov. 7, 1776, to Jan. 1, 1804, is 32,967, which, with those received last year, amounts to 34,968. The number of children inoculated for the cow-pox, from Feb. 18, 1801, to Jan. 1, 1804 is 2190. Inoculated last year 1475—Total 3665.

Married.] At Port Glasgow, Robert Ewings, esq. merchant, Greenock, to Miss Jane Miller, daughter of the late William Miller, esq. merchant.

At Albany, the Rev. Mr. Proudfoot, of Breadalbane, to Miss Elizabeth Law, eldest daughter of Mr. David Law, merchant, of Albany.

At Alloa, the Rev. James Maxton, minister of that parish, to Jean Bald, daughter of Mr. Alexander Bald, at Alloa.

At Madeira, Andrew Wardrobe, esq. of that island, to Miss Lundie, daughter of Archibald Lundie, esq. writer to the signet.

At Old Aberdeen Lieut. Col. Arthur Forbes, late of the 32d. regiment of foot, to Miss Isabella M'Leod, second daughter of Dr. Roderic M'Leod, of King's college, Cambridge, Aberdeen.

Died.] At Greenock, aged 88, Captain Alexander Morison, of the late North Carolina Highlanders, well known in his circle for his zeal and activity in the suppression of the rebellion in 1745, as well as in the American revolution. He assisted Mr. M'Pherson, not only in collecting the traditions, but in digesting, translating, and writing Ossian. His knowledge of the Gaelic language was often referred to by the Highland Society of London, of which he was a member. He was a man strictly honest, and generous even to a fault.

At Banghambower, near Edinburgh, David Gilmore, esq. late a respectable merchant at St. Petersburg.

At Stromness, Mrs. Margaret Gregory, relict of the late Capt. Charles Gregory, of Virginia, in the 70th year of her age.

At Edinburgh, John Robison, L.L.D. Professor of Natural Philosophy in that University; he had laboured under a painful and distressing disorder above eighteen years, the nature of which was never discovered, and which he bore with the greatest fortitude. He was formerly Director of the Marine Cadet Academy at Cronstadt, in Russia. On his return to his native country, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow, and shortly afterwards he was invited to fill the chair, which he enjoyed to the time of his death.

Mrs. Janet Blair, relict of Alexander Tait, esq. of Rettalrig, one of the principal Clerks of Session.

At Fingask, Perthshire, aged 89, Sir Stuart Threipland, bart. Senior Member of the Royal College of Physicians.

In

In London, Dr. William Hunter, a native of Kilmarnock. He was long employed in the army, and was in Gibraltar during the siege. Among many donations worthy of his memory, he has bequeathed 1400*l.* sterling to the parish poor of Kilmarnock.

IRELAND.

By the liberality of Peter Latouche, esq. of Belview, a life boat is building, at his sole expence. When completed she will be stationed at the Grey-stones, two miles south of Bray-head, on the coast of Wicklow.

From a report recently made by the Directors of the Grand Canal, it appears that two years ago the Directors, with the approbation of the Company, took from the representatives of the Hartpole family a lease for 41 years, of their extensive royalties, in the Queen's county, including the well-known colliery of Doonane, the coal of which was always deemed of superior quality; but it was supposed this colliery had been nearly exhausted. The Directors, with the assistance of their engineers, and some English Miners, have for two years past been actively employed in exploring the country surrounding the above colliery, and have been so fortunate as to find three or four different seams of coal, of the same quality with the ancient Doonane, and one vein or bed of coal, of considerable extent, superior in thickness and quality to any coal heretofore discovered in that country. The Directors, in their report, recommend it to the company to make an extension of their canal near Athy to the foot of the colliery hills, a distance of nine miles, on one level, and thence to perforate the hills by a navigable tunnel, or underground canal, about two miles in extent, which will bring them into the bowl or bottom of the several strata of coal, with which the surrounding hills are filled, and will at the same time bring the canal immediately under the bed of the coal, and clear the colliery completely of water. The Directors compute that this coal may be brought to Dublin in one line of the canal, and into the river Shannon in another, and sold at those places at the moderate sum of 25*s.* per ton—in which is included a toll of 10*s.* per ton to the company in lieu of royalty, besides an ample allowance for freight and commission to the carriers and venders of the coal, together with a clear profit of 3*s.* per ton to the persons working the colliery on their own account (the Company being determined not to work the colliery themselves, but to let it to others for a small consideration.) If this durable coal can be sold in Dublin, and on the banks of the Shannon, at the low price of 25*s.* per ton, the Directors have not over-rated the probable consumption of it at 100,000 tons per annum; and if culm, so much wanted for the burning of lime throughout the country, can be obtained on proportionally cheap terms, there can be no doubt that double the above quantity of culm alone will be consumed.

Married.] At Ferbane, King's county, B. Bernardy esq. to Miss Heron, daughter of Anthony Heron, esq.—William Galbraith, esq. of Ballinasloe, captain in the royal Irish Artillery, to Miss Crowe, daughter of Richard Thomas Crowe, esq. of Grange county, Galway.

At Dublin, Jonas Blackall, esq. of the General Post-office, to Miss Eliza Strangman, of Lismore, county of Waterford.—Ralph Mulhern, esq. to Miss Pope.—James John Duffey, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Keightley, grand-daughter of the late Thomas Keightley, esq. of Island-bridge.—The Hon. George Knox, son of Viscount Northland, and M. P. for the University, to Miss Anne Staples, daughter of Sir Robert Staples, bart.—The Rev. William Dickson, second son of the late Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, to Miss Bettina Webster, second daughter of the late Gilbert Webster, esq. and niece to Sir Godfrey Webster.

At Cork, Captain D. West, of the 96th regiment to Miss Oliver, daughter of the late Thomas Oliver, esq. of the Custom-house.

At Newcastle, county Tipperary, Bryan Lonergan, esq. to Miss Margaret O'Kearney, daughter of Thomas O'Kearney, esq.

At Drogheda, John Murphy, esq. to Miss Aungier.—John Hunt Newingham, esq. of the county Tipperary, to Miss Constance Monckton, youngest daughter of Mrs. Monckton, of Athborough, county Limerick.

Died.] At Lower Dunbar, near Enniskillen, Mrs. Anne Crozier, relict of Francis Crozier, esq. late physician-general of Bombay,

At Carrickmacross, aged 68, George Ward, esq. formerly a lieutenant-adjutant, and paymaster of his Majesty's 33d regiment of foot, and afterwards captain of the Lime-Regis Volunteers, Dorsetshire. He served many years under Marquis Cornwallis, in America, with much honour to himself, and was much beloved as a soldier and a gentleman. After an absence of forty years from his friends, in the service of his King and country, he returned to spend his few remaining years amongst them.

On the coast of Ireland, after a short illness, Mr. George Macdonald, acting lieutenant on board his Majesty's ship *Lapwing*; a young man, who was beloved by his brother officers, and promised to be an ornament to the service. He was buried at the Cove of Cork with naval honours, all the officers of the squadron, and the yeomanry attending. He was the eldest son of Thomas Macdonald esq. first commissioner of the board for deciding on the claims of his Majesty's subjects under the convention with America.

At Mount Merrion, near Dublin, Mr. George Battier, late of his Majesty's ship *Resolution*, which, with the *Discovery*, circumnavigated the globe with Captain Cook. This intrepid mariner was present with the unfortunate

fortunate captain, at the fatal period of his death, and made a bold and vigorous defence against the savages in the island of Owhyhee.

In Dublin, Hampden Nicholson, esq. of Drogheda, aged 70.—Mr. William Mossop, die ficker, an artist of the first celebrity; several of his productions ornament the cabinets of the best connoisseurs in England and Ireland.—George Hume, esq. eldest son of George Latouche Hume, esq.—Mrs. Toole, wife of Dr. Toole.—Aged 76, Mrs. Kirwan, mother of the Rev. Dean Kirwan.—William Newcomb, esq. of Ballycriffall, King's county.

At Limerick, Arthur Tracy, esq. collector of hearth and window-tax for that city.

At Ballycastle, aged 69, Mrs. Mary Boyd, relict of Hugh Boyd, esq. and sister to the late Sir Hugh Hill, bart.

At Laymore, near Ballymena, Mr. William Simpson, farmer, aged 119; four days before his death he was walking through his farm in his usual health; he often said, that he was never sick one hour, that he remembered; also, that he was never intoxicated but twice in his life. He had the perfect use of his understanding to his death, and he remembered the battle of the Boyne.

In Magherabeg, near Dromore, the self-taught poet William Cunningham; who, while he was a poor weaver-boy, having received the first rudiments of education at one of the Bishop of Dromore's Sunday-schools, had, by reading such books as he could borrow, made so considerable a progress, that, in the autumn of 1800, he presented his lordship with a copy of verses, requesting the loan of books. The bishop, struck with the marks of genius displayed in this poem, rescued him from the loom, and placed him at the diocesan school of Dromore, where his application was so diligent that, in about two years and a half, he had read the principal Latin and Greek classics. Being thus qualified to superintend the education of youth, which had been the object of his wishes, he was received, early in 1804, as an assistant-teacher in the academy of the Rev. Dr. Bruce, of Belfast, where he was distinguished for his diligence and skill in preparing the boys under his care to be examined before the last summer vacation. But, by this time, such strong symptoms of a consumption had appeared in his tall, thin, and slender frame, that he could not any more return to his charge, and his declining health confined him to the house of his poor mother, near the turnpike-gate, between Hillsborough and Dromore, where he continued to experience the kindness of his former patron, and was most generously attended by Sir George Atkinson, an eminent physician in Hillsborough; but his case was beyond the reach of medical aid, and terminated fatally. He was interred in Dromore church-yard, on the 29th, having nearly completed his 24th year, being born March 19, 1781. Cunningham, though

very unlike, in his bodily frame, to Dr. Goldsmith, who was short and not slender, so strongly resembled him in the face, that, when he stood near the profile of the doctor, his portrait seemed to have been drawn for him.

MARRIAGE ABROAD.

At Madras, in June last, Charles Farran, esq. captain in the 14th regiment of native infantry, to Miss Elizabeth Oliver, daughter of Colonel Oliver, late Governor of Amboyna.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Dover, a town in the State of Delaware, in America, a black man, named Pompey, at the great age of 120 years; he remembered Philadelphia when only ten houses were inhabited, and often said he perfectly recollected the person and manner of William Penn, when, in 1701, he announced the grant of a charter of incorporation to the city, at which time Pompey was seventeen years old, and worked at some of the public buildings.

At Charlestown, South Carolina, aged 46, the Rev. Thomas Frost, rector of St. Philip's church. Never was a man more justly, more universally lamented, than this amiable and excellent minister of the Gospel. He was born at Pulham, in the county of Norfolk, in this Kingdom, where his sister, wife of Mr. Browne, surgeon, now lives, and went to America in the year 1785. His manners, his abilities, and, above all, the strong recommendations of his virtues, from those who were best qualified to judge of them, could not fail to attract the notice of the intelligent vestry of St. Philip's church, and he was shortly after invited to become their minister. In the discharge of his professional duties he gave general satisfaction. From the pulpit he inculcated the principles of Christianity with the most persuasive eloquence; and his precepts were indelibly impressed on the minds of his admiring congregation. His exertions in the great cause of religion were unremitted, and generally successful. Often did the tear of sensibility start in his eye, expressive of the sympathy of his heart, for he felt the full force of the sentiments he delivered. No worldly concern ever prevented his hastening to the house of affliction, where he was received as a good angel, administering to the departing spirit the last and sacred consolations of religion. After the example of his great master, he sought after, and considered it as one important part of his honourable function to find out objects of misery and woe; and the silent and grateful sighs of those who have lost the kind soother of their sorrows, will ascend as a memorial before God. In justice to his memory, as well as to excite the imitation of others, it ought to be recorded, that his deportment in private life corresponded with his public; and that he daily exhibited, before his family and friends, the pious

pious and amiable temper which he recommended to others. Such was his character as a husband, parent, and friend, that he will long be remembered as one of those who excelled in performing the duties of such endearing and interesting relations. The tender and affectionate anxiety with which his domestics hung over him on the bed of sickness, and the loud burst of their grief when he had resigned his mortal breath, are the best proofs of the kindness which accompanied his commands, and the fidelity which distinguished his conduct towards them. To record the talents and virtues of such a minister of the Gospel, is part of the duty we owe to the public and to religion; and it is with no small pleasure we add, that the vast concourse of citizens, of all ranks and denominations, which attended his funeral, and the lively sensibility with which they listened to an elegant discourse delivered on the solemn occasion, are the best eulogies of the life of the deceased—afford a pleasing hope that such an example has not been exhibited in vain, and to his surviving relatives impart the soothing consolation, that, at the resurrection of the just, he will be found to have entered into the joy of his Lord.

Lately, M. Mechain, the astronomer, Member of the first class of the National In-

stitute, who was sent by the Government to make observations. He was born at Lyons, on the 16th of August, 1744. On the 13th of August, 1774, the Academy approved of his first memoir on an eclipse which he had observed at Versailles on the 11th of April. He then belonged to the marine arsenal, in which situation he executed immense calculations for the improvement of charts. He discovered and calculated several comets. He gained the prize of the Academy in 1782, on the comet of 1661, the return of which was expected in 1790; and he was received into that body the same year. He was made editor of the "*Connaissance des Temps*," and since 1788 that work has assumed a new perfection; it has been every year enriched with the labours of M. Mechain. In 1792 he was employed in the great work of the meridian from Dunkirk to Barcelona, conjointly with M. Delambre. He returned from it in 1798. But to complete that work, he wished to continue it as far the Balearian Islands, and he set out for them in 1803. He had, already, with great difficulty, recognised all the stations, and terminated three, when he was cut off by a fever which prevails every year on the coast of Valencia, by reason of the morasses produced from the overflowing of the rivers.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE prices of Stock have again fallen; but not so considerably as was to have been expected, from the removal of the prospect of peace, and from the addition of a new Loan of so many millions to the funded debt of the nation. The three per cents consol and reduced fluctuate between 58 and 59.

The Loan was taken by an union of the principal divisions of the monied interest, at a ratio equal to 59, in consols, for all the consols and the reduced three per cents, in which this stock is funded. Omnium has already risen to $4\frac{1}{2}$ premium.

The goods from the Baltic, do not rise so much in price as has been usual, in other seasons, while the navigation of that sea was shut up by the ice. The re-exportation of Baltic goods from England to the Mediterranean, is partly interrupted by the war with Spain, and in part otherwise diminished by the new trade to the port of Odesa.

The exportation of manufactured British goods, and those in the highest and most polished manufacture, to the East and West Indies, and to America, was never greater than at present.

The importation of Coals into the port of London in the month of January, was 52,487 $\frac{1}{2}$ chaldrons; being a full general average for that month. Coals have gradually declined, the last two months, and Walls End, which always fetch the highest price, were sold the 22nd of February at 50s. 49s. and 48s. 9d.

The lowest price of that sort of coals in the year 1804, was the 3d of February, 47s. and the 27th ditto, 47s. and 45s. 9d. Since then an additional duty of 1s. 2d. per chaldron, has been laid on coals, so that the present price, is very nearly as low as last year.

The operation of the New Coal Market Act, by preventing inferior coals, from being mixed with superior, or rather by compelling the name and sort of coals to be authenticated to the buyer, has reduced the sale and the price of the inferior sorts considerably; as a proof, Brinsly coals sold at 32s. 6d. per chaldron, on the 22d February; being 16s. 3d. per chaldron less than Walls-End, and just two-thirds of their price.

Though such instances have occurred, formerly, as a difference in price of 10s. 3d. per chaldron, or equal to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per Cwt. on the highest price, yet the experience of the last two months, shews a more constant depression of the relative value of coals, which must therefore be attributed to the cause assigned.

Should this difference continue to operate, we can never look to the best sort of coals being so low in price, as they have been, while on the other hand, the inferior sorts will be still lower, and it may then become a question of domestic economy, whether the best coals are always the cheapest.

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MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE state of the season during the whole of this month has been favourable for carrying on such operations of husbandry as are necessary to be performed at this period of the year. Much of the leys have of course been broken up, and many hundred acres of Beans and Pease have been put into the ground, and the lands in general are in a state of great forwardness for oats and barley.

The Barley tilths on strong soils have been much mellowed by the late frosts, and promise to make good work at seed-time. The young Wheats, in general, look well and promising.

The winter Tares mend very fast, and the grass lands improve much in their appearance.

Feeding Sheep do well; and the Turnips have not suffered so much from the late severe weather, as might have been expected.

The prices of Grain in the country markets are much on the decline, particularly Wheat and Barley. The present average of all England is, Wheat, 9s. 7d.; Rye, 5s. 8d.; Barley, 4s.; Oats, 2s. The prices at Mark-lane, on February 25, were, Wheat, 10s. 4d. to 10s. 8d.; Rye, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; Barley, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and in plenty; Oats 2s. to 3s. 6d.; and dull of sale. The species of Oat, known by the name of the Potatoe Oat, has yielded, every where, an abundant crop.

Store Cattle and lean Sheep are advancing much in prices; and Milking Cows very dear. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s. 4d.; Mutton, 4s. to 5s. 6d.; Veal, 5s. to 6s. 6d.; Pork, 4s. to 5s. per stone.

Store Hogs are low, and not very saleable, there being a great stock on hand; good draught and saddle Horses still obtain good prices.

In Whitechapel Market, Hay fetches from 3l. 16s. 6d. to 4l. 16s.; Clover, from 4l. 4s. to 5l. 10s.; Straw, from 2l. 6s. to 2l. 16s.

The Hop Duty of 1804, amounts to 386,124l. 19s. 5½d. equal to 177,617l. 9s. 9d. Old Dut or what used to be called 177,617 bags. The Produce of the preceding year was 199,205 Bags, making together, the two largest crops succeeding each other, ever known. The prices of yearlings are in bags, from 68s. to 74s. and of new, 84s. to 100s. and present an object of fair speculation, as it will be remembered they were at 16l. 16s. to 20l. in 1802.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of January, 1805, to the 24th of February, 1805, inclusive, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest 30.20.	Feb. 13.	Wind N.	Highest 50°.	Feb. 22.	Wind W.
Lowest 28.60.	Feb. 4.	Wind S.	Lowest 17°.	Feb. 2.	Wind N.E.
Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 95-100ths of an inch.			Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 19°		
The mercury suddenly rose between the noon of the 5th and 6th from 28.85 to 29.80.			In the morning of the 5th, the thermometer was as high as 46°, at the same hour on the 6th it was no higher than 27°.		

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is equal to 1.557 inches in depth.

The average height of the thermometer, 35° 5', has been five degrees less this month than it was in February of last year. Several mornings have been exceedingly cold; besides the instance referred to above, we have seen the mercury once at 18°, once at 21°, once at 22°, twice at 24°, and six times at 28°. The changes also, from heat to cold, and from cold to heat again, have been remarkable, and must have been severely felt by invalids. The weight of the air has likewise varied very much. The atmosphere has, in general, been clear, but Monday, the 28th of January, was one of the darkest and blackest days, without much fog, that we ever remember to have seen. On twelve days the sun has shone, for several hours, with great splendour; about as many may be mentioned as having been marked with rain or snow; a severe shower of large hail fell about two o'clock, which was not succeeded with any frost. The wind has been very variable.

From our correspondent in Yorkshire we find the weather has been less severe in the north than it has been in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and a gentleman in travelling from Richmond, in Yorkshire, to London, in the beginning of February, experienced several changes in the climate, and in the appearance of the country; for some miles the ground was covered with snow, then for as many or more there was no appearance of frost or snow. This change in the scene he noticed five or six times in the course of his journey, and from his feelings he decided that the weather was more severe in London than at the distance of 200 miles from this city.